

No. 1604 VOL. V.

Registered at the Chinese P.O. for transmission  
"with special marks privileges in China"

四月十日

SHANGHAI, THURSDAY, NOVEMBER 16, 1916

明治四十四年九月十九日第三種郵便物可

10 CENTS

## RUMANIANS' LEFT WING OBLIGED TO RETIRE SLIGHTLY

New and Superior Units Succeed in Recording Progress for Germans

## FIGHT FLUCTUATES

Positions Constantly Changing Hands; Bumbeshti Taken by Invaders

(Reuter's Agency War Service)  
Bukharest, November 14.—The official communiqué issued today reports: incessant enemy attacks between Uzul Valley and Casino Valley since October 29 has been repulsed with sanguinary losses. We made counter-attacks and took 80 prisoners and 3 machine-guns, besides war material.

Our left wing in the region of Dragoslavievo has been compelled to give way.

We have also been forced to withdraw southward at Bumbeshti, on the right bank of the River Alt.

A Rumanian flotilla bombarded the enemy's left flank at Scimenimari, north of Cernavoda.

Later.—Between Uzul Valley and Cain Valley, on the frontier of Moldavia, incessant enemy attacks since October 29 have been repulsed, with sanguinary losses. An attack made by the enemy in the region of Dragoslavievo, which was supported by heavy artillery, compelled the Rumanian left wing to retire.

Fierce fighting has been taking place on the left bank of the Alt, positions constantly changing hands. Finally, the enemy made progress with new and superior forces. The Rumanians, as the result of desperate fighting, were compelled to retire south of Bumbeshti.

Petrograd, November 14.—An official communiqué reports: Enemy attacks in the wooded Carpathians and Trotus, Ojutz and Tigrului valleys were repelled. The Rumanians were forced back slightly in the Alt Valley. The Rumanians, in occupied the village of Bumbeshti, in Jiu Valley.

## 1,447 CAPTIVES TAKEN BY FRANCO-SERVIANS

Collect 25 Guns; By Capture  
Of Tchuke Hill Gain Strong  
Czerna Bridgehead

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

Paris, November 14.—An official despatch from Salonica reports: Artillery actions have been very lively between the Czerna and Lake Prespa. The booty captured by the Franco-Serbian forces between November 10 and 12 included 25 guns, of which eight were of heavy caliber, much other material and 1,447 prisoners.

London, November 13.—Reuter's correspondent at Servian headquarters states that the capture of Tchuke Hill enables the establishment of a strong bridge-head across the Czerna.

A Servian official communiqué reports:

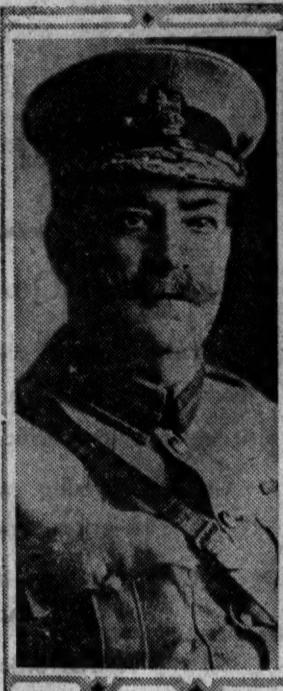
Sanguinary fighting continued on the 13th with the German-Bulgarian forces in the region of the Czernareka and is still going on. Several trenches have been repeatedly changing hands. We were definitely in possession of important enemy positions near Tapavci at the close of the day.

The enemy have suffered enormously in killed and wounded. We have taken a thousand additional prisoners, mostly Germans, and important booty.

## Partial Moratorium Only for Australia

(Reuter's Agency War Service)  
Melbourne, November 14.—It appears that the moratorium in the Commonwealth applies only to mortgages or agreements to purchase. The leave of the Court is necessary before foreclosing and the time allowed to soldiers to repay mortgages is extended to six months after the war.

## Noted Jewish Soldier Promoted By Britain



Maj. Gen. John Monash

A Jew of Austrian birth, John Monash, has just been promoted to the rank of Major-General by the British War Department, in recognition of his services. Major-General Monash is one of the most popular commanding officers in the British Army, and his promotion was received with profound enthusiasm. He is but one of many of his race to be honored in various fields by the British Government.

He has been serving as Brigadier General with an Australian brigade.

## Mercier Makes Appeal To World On Behalf Of Deported Belgians

### Like Gangs Of Slaves; Even Privilege Of Family Farewells Is Denied

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

Amsterdam, November 14.—Cardinal Mercier, the Primate of Belgium, has issued a spirited protest to the civilised world against the compulsory deportation of Belgians to Germany. He declares that the Germans are daily deporting thousands of inoffensive Belgians, herded in wagons like gangs of slaves.

Cardinal Mercier scolds the declaration made by Germany that the deportation measures are dictated solely by humanitarian reasons and draws a touching picture of sons, husbands and fathers of families torn from their homes by parties of soldiers, who bar the doors with bayonets, to prevent the deported men and their womenkind bidding each other farewell.

The Cardinal concludes by charging the Germans with a breach of their pledge not to deport Belgians.

### SIR J. JORDAN LEAVING

(Reuter's Pacific Service to The China Press)  
Peking, November 15.—Sir John Jordan leaves tonight for home, via Siberia.

### Mail Notices

#### MAILS CLOSE

For Japan:—  
Per U.S.S. Supply ..... Nov. 16  
Per N.Y.K. s.s. Kasuga M. Nov. 16  
Per R.V.F. s.s. Poitava ..... Nov. 17  
Per N.Y.K. s.s. Yawata M. Nov. 17  
Per R.M. s.s. E. of Japan Nov. 18  
For U.S., Canada and Europe:—  
Per C.M. s.s. China ..... Nov. 18  
Per R.M. s.s. E. of Japan Nov. 18  
Per N.Y.K. s.s. Yokohama M. Nov. 27  
For Europe:—  
Per M.M. s.s. Atlantique Nov. 16  
Per N.Y.K. s.s. Kamo M. Nov. 26  
Per P. and O. s.s. Malta Nov. 27

Mails to Arrive:

The French mail of October 15 is due at Hongkong on November 22, and here on November 25. Left Colombo on November 5, per M.M. s.s. Amazon.

The French mail of October 29 is due at Hongkong on December 1 and here on December 4. Left Port Said on November 5, per M.M. s.s. Athos.

## LAOHSIKAI DEBATE SUSPENDED; TO WAIT FOR WU TING-FANG

Sir John J. Jordan Refuses To  
Take any Further Part  
In Mediation

## TIENTSIN'S APPEAL Delegation Asks President To Protect Country's Sovereign Rights

Ostasiatische Lloyd

Peking, November 15.—The negotiations about Laohsikai have been temporarily suspended until the arrival of Wu Ting-fang. Sir John Jordan, British Minister to Peking, who is leaving for England tonight, was received in audience by President Li Yuan-hung, yesterday.

Hsia Yi-ting, acting Minister for Foreign Affairs, reported to Parliament about the Laohsikai incident, yesterday. He emphasized that Sir John Jordan had refused any further mediation.

Representatives of the Tientsin citizens and the Chamber of Commerce have again called on President Li Yuan-hung, asking him to protect the sovereign rights of the country.

A bill has been submitted to Parliament providing for the formation of a Council of Elder Statesmen (Yuan-lao-yuan).

Tomorrow, at 11 a.m., Hsu Shih-chang, former Secretary of State, will arrive in Peking from Weihuihui. General Hsia Hsia-chang and Lien Hsu, special delegates of the President, will be in the party. Two companies of troops will form the guard of honor at the station and many high officials will be present at his arrival. Hsu Shih-chang will immediately drive to the Palace of the President.

For novelty, Mr. Shirasaki took the palm, but the ladies were at one in agreeing that his style is too stiff and takes away too much of Nature from the flowers. Mr. Shirasaki has a fancy for training his

new varieties there was but one put up and that by Mr. Yue Tse-doe. This was a group of the lotus pattern, in a rich claret color and attracted general attention.

For novelty, Mr. Shirasaki took the palm, but the ladies were at one in agreeing that his style is too stiff and takes away too much of Nature from the flowers. Mr. Shirasaki has a fancy for training his

new varieties there was but one put up and that by Mr. Yue Tse-doe. This was a group of the lotus pattern, in a rich claret color and attracted general attention.

For novelty, Mr. Shirasaki took the palm, but the ladies were at one in agreeing that his style is too stiff and takes away too much of Nature from the flowers. Mr. Shirasaki has a fancy for training his

new varieties there was but one put up and that by Mr. Yue Tse-doe. This was a group of the lotus pattern, in a rich claret color and attracted general attention.

For novelty, Mr. Shirasaki took the palm, but the ladies were at one in agreeing that his style is too stiff and takes away too much of Nature from the flowers. Mr. Shirasaki has a fancy for training his

new varieties there was but one put up and that by Mr. Yue Tse-doe. This was a group of the lotus pattern, in a rich claret color and attracted general attention.

For novelty, Mr. Shirasaki took the palm, but the ladies were at one in agreeing that his style is too stiff and takes away too much of Nature from the flowers. Mr. Shirasaki has a fancy for training his

new varieties there was but one put up and that by Mr. Yue Tse-doe. This was a group of the lotus pattern, in a rich claret color and attracted general attention.

For novelty, Mr. Shirasaki took the palm, but the ladies were at one in agreeing that his style is too stiff and takes away too much of Nature from the flowers. Mr. Shirasaki has a fancy for training his

new varieties there was but one put up and that by Mr. Yue Tse-doe. This was a group of the lotus pattern, in a rich claret color and attracted general attention.

For novelty, Mr. Shirasaki took the palm, but the ladies were at one in agreeing that his style is too stiff and takes away too much of Nature from the flowers. Mr. Shirasaki has a fancy for training his

new varieties there was but one put up and that by Mr. Yue Tse-doe. This was a group of the lotus pattern, in a rich claret color and attracted general attention.

For novelty, Mr. Shirasaki took the palm, but the ladies were at one in agreeing that his style is too stiff and takes away too much of Nature from the flowers. Mr. Shirasaki has a fancy for training his

new varieties there was but one put up and that by Mr. Yue Tse-doe. This was a group of the lotus pattern, in a rich claret color and attracted general attention.

For novelty, Mr. Shirasaki took the palm, but the ladies were at one in agreeing that his style is too stiff and takes away too much of Nature from the flowers. Mr. Shirasaki has a fancy for training his

new varieties there was but one put up and that by Mr. Yue Tse-doe. This was a group of the lotus pattern, in a rich claret color and attracted general attention.

For novelty, Mr. Shirasaki took the palm, but the ladies were at one in agreeing that his style is too stiff and takes away too much of Nature from the flowers. Mr. Shirasaki has a fancy for training his

new varieties there was but one put up and that by Mr. Yue Tse-doe. This was a group of the lotus pattern, in a rich claret color and attracted general attention.

For novelty, Mr. Shirasaki took the palm, but the ladies were at one in agreeing that his style is too stiff and takes away too much of Nature from the flowers. Mr. Shirasaki has a fancy for training his

new varieties there was but one put up and that by Mr. Yue Tse-doe. This was a group of the lotus pattern, in a rich claret color and attracted general attention.

For novelty, Mr. Shirasaki took the palm, but the ladies were at one in agreeing that his style is too stiff and takes away too much of Nature from the flowers. Mr. Shirasaki has a fancy for training his

new varieties there was but one put up and that by Mr. Yue Tse-doe. This was a group of the lotus pattern, in a rich claret color and attracted general attention.

For novelty, Mr. Shirasaki took the palm, but the ladies were at one in agreeing that his style is too stiff and takes away too much of Nature from the flowers. Mr. Shirasaki has a fancy for training his

new varieties there was but one put up and that by Mr. Yue Tse-doe. This was a group of the lotus pattern, in a rich claret color and attracted general attention.

For novelty, Mr. Shirasaki took the palm, but the ladies were at one in agreeing that his style is too stiff and takes away too much of Nature from the flowers. Mr. Shirasaki has a fancy for training his

new varieties there was but one put up and that by Mr. Yue Tse-doe. This was a group of the lotus pattern, in a rich claret color and attracted general attention.

For novelty, Mr. Shirasaki took the palm, but the ladies were at one in agreeing that his style is too stiff and takes away too much of Nature from the flowers. Mr. Shirasaki has a fancy for training his

new varieties there was but one put up and that by Mr. Yue Tse-doe. This was a group of the lotus pattern, in a rich claret color and attracted general attention.

For novelty, Mr. Shirasaki took the palm, but the ladies were at one in agreeing that his style is too stiff and takes away too much of Nature from the flowers. Mr. Shirasaki has a fancy for training his

new varieties there was but one put up and that by Mr. Yue Tse-doe. This was a group of the lotus pattern, in a rich claret color and attracted general attention.

For novelty, Mr. Shirasaki took the palm, but the ladies were at one in agreeing that his style is too stiff and takes away too much of Nature from the flowers. Mr. Shirasaki has a fancy for training his

new varieties there was but one put up and that by Mr. Yue Tse-doe. This was a group of the lotus pattern, in a rich claret color and attracted general attention.

For novelty, Mr. Shirasaki took the palm, but the ladies were at one in agreeing that his style is too stiff and takes away too much of Nature from the flowers. Mr. Shirasaki has a fancy for training his

new varieties there was but one put up and that by Mr. Yue Tse-doe. This was a group of the lotus pattern, in a rich claret color and attracted general attention.

For novelty, Mr. Shirasaki took the palm, but the ladies were at one in agreeing that his style is too stiff and takes away too much of Nature from the flowers. Mr. Shirasaki has a fancy for training his

new varieties there was but one put up and that by Mr. Yue Tse-doe. This was a group of the lotus pattern, in a rich claret color and attracted general attention.

For novelty, Mr. Shirasaki took the palm, but the ladies were at one in agreeing that his style is too stiff and takes away too much of Nature from the flowers. Mr. Shirasaki has a fancy for training his

new varieties there was but one put up and that by Mr. Yue Tse-doe. This was a group of the lotus pattern, in a rich claret color and attracted general attention.

For novelty, Mr. Shirasaki took the palm, but the ladies were at one in agreeing that his style is too stiff and takes away too much of Nature from the flowers. Mr. Shirasaki has a fancy for training his

new varieties there was but one put up and that by Mr. Yue Tse-doe. This was a group of the lotus pattern, in a rich claret color and attracted general attention.

For novelty, Mr. Shirasaki took the palm, but the ladies were at one in agreeing that his style is too stiff and takes away too much of Nature from the flowers. Mr. Shirasaki has a fancy for training his

new varieties there was but one put up and that by Mr. Yue Tse-doe. This was a group of the lotus pattern, in a rich claret color and attracted general attention.

For novelty, Mr. Shirasaki took the palm, but the ladies were at one in agreeing that his style is too stiff and takes away too much of Nature from the flowers. Mr. Shirasaki has a fancy for training his

new varieties there was but one put up and that by Mr. Yue Tse-doe. This was a group of the lotus pattern, in a rich claret color and attracted general attention.

For novelty, Mr. Shirasaki took the palm, but the ladies were at one in agreeing that his style is too stiff and takes away too much of Nature from the flowers. Mr. Shirasaki has a fancy for training his

new varieties there was but one put up and that by Mr. Yue Tse-doe. This was a group of the lotus pattern, in a rich claret color and attracted general attention.

For novelty, Mr. Shirasaki took the palm, but the ladies were at one in agreeing that his style is too stiff and takes away too much of Nature from the flowers. Mr. Shirasaki has a fancy for training his

new varieties there was but one put up and that by Mr. Yue Tse-doe. This was a group of the lotus pattern, in a rich claret color and attracted general attention.

For novelty, Mr. Shirasaki took the palm, but the ladies were at one in agreeing that his style is too stiff and takes away too much of Nature from the flowers. Mr. Shirasaki has a fancy for training his

new varieties there was but one put up and that by Mr. Yue Tse-doe. This was a group of the lotus pattern, in a rich claret color and attracted general attention.

For novelty, Mr. Shirasaki took the palm, but the ladies were at one in agreeing that his style is too stiff and takes away too much of Nature from the flowers. Mr

## MODERN PROGRESS IS EVIDENT IN HANGCHOW

Wider, Better Paved Streets Replace Crooked Paths; West Lake Dredging Slow

*Special Correspondence to the China Press*  
Hangchow, November 15.—Visitors to Hangchow during the past year or so have invariably shown surprise at the many signs of modern progress in evidence. Particularly conspicuous has been the improvement in the roads, especially in the Western part of the city where broad macadamized streets have taken the place of narrow, crooked stone paths. This change has been effected under the direction of the Provincial Engineering Bureau, now a department of the Police Commissioner's Yamen.

The chief engineer of this bureau is Mr. Chu An-teen, a man of this province who is wide awake and alive to all questions of municipal improvement. Under Mr. Chu's direction a very successful chrysanthemum show has been held this month in the grounds of the old palace of Chien Lung on Emperor's Island. More than one hundred varieties of chrysanthemums are on exhibition. The exhibition will continue for another week or two.

Work on the dredging of West Lake proceeds with painful slowness. An efficient engineer, educated in Russia, is in charge but the government is negligently in its provision of funds. West Lake is Hangchow's greatest single attraction to visitors and it would greatly advantage the city to deepen and improve the Lake which has long been neglected.

Mr. Tsai Yuem-pai, former Minister of Education, is visiting Hangchow. He will speak Friday afternoon in the big West Lake theater to the educators and students of the city.

Another distinguished visitor to Hangchow this week is the Right Reverend H. J. Molony, Bishop of the Diocese of Chekiang. Bishop Molony has recently returned from England. He has been holding important conferences with church leaders while in the city and on Sunday afternoon he preached an impressive sermon before the foreign residents.

The World's Week of Prayer for Students was initiated Sunday by addresses in all the churches by representatives of the Young Men's Christian Association.

The Provincial Assembly after two months continuous sessions is now enjoying a month's recess. Its president, Mr. Sen Din-yih, has gone to Peking for a visit.

## Championship Medal Goes To Mrs. Ezra

(Continued from Page 1)

Small baskets: 1, R. E. Toeg; 2, Mrs. E. C. Pearce.

Large basket: 1, Mrs. E. C. Pearce; 2, R. E. Toeg; 3, Mrs. Coutts.

Small vases: H. M., Mrs. N. L. Sparke, H. M., A. S. P. White-Cooper.

Large vase: 1, Mrs. E. C. Pearce.

Children's Table: 1, Nancy Lambert.

Standard: Golden Cock's comb: 1st, Way Yu-ding.

Golden Cross Knot: 2nd, Yue Tse-doo.

Purple Pine: H. M., Chu Siang-ying.

Lilac: 1st, Wu Yoong; 2nd, Mrs. Ezra; 3rd, A. P. Nazer; H. M., Way Yu-ding.

Pink Ribbon: 1st, A. P. Nazer; 2nd, Mrs. H. K. Craddock.

Lilac Peonia: 1st, Way Yu-ding; 2nd, F. H. Crossley.

Pink Lotus: 2nd, H. P. Nazer. Golden Lotus: 1st, Way Yu-ding. Snow Lion: H. M., F. H. Crossley. White Peonia: 1st, Mrs. Ezra; 3rd, Mrs. Ezra.

Pink Nee King Ball: 1st, Mrs. Ayscough; 3rd, Chu Siang-ying; H. M., Chang Tsing-sun.

Yellow "Nee King" Ball: 2nd, Way Yu-ding.

Golden Plate: 2nd, Way Yu-ding.

White Earpick: 1st, A. P. Nazer; 2nd, R. Kurosawa.

White Dragon's Beards: 1st, E. F. Mackay.

White Needle: H. M. Chu Siang-ying.

Golden Ribbon: 1st, N. L. Sparke.

Single Yellow: 1st, Chu Siang-ying.

Golden Lotus: 1st, Mrs. Ayscough; 2nd, Chu Siang-ying.

White Nee King Ball: H. M. F. H. Crossley.

Purple Needle: 2nd, Way Yu-ding.

Foreign Butterfly: 1st, Chu Siang-ying.

White Lotus: 1st, Chu Siang-ying; 2nd, Way Yu-ding; 3rd E. F. Mackay.

Jewel Crab: 1st, Chu Siang-ying; H. M., Chu Siang-ying.

Green-haired Thorn: 1st, Way Yu-ding; 2nd, Pan Kee.

White Earpick: 1st, Mrs. Ezra; 2nd, Mrs. Ezra; 3rd, R. Kurosawa.

White Deer's Horn: 2nd, R. E. Toeg.

Green "Man Sze": H. M., N. L. Sparke.

Purple Bamboo Leaf: 1st, Chang Tsing-sun and P. Peebles.

Bronze Bamboo Leaf: 2nd, N. L. Sparke.

Bronze Earpick: 1st, Mrs. Ezra.

Bronze Needle: 1st, Mrs. Ezra; 2nd, H. M., Mrs. Ezra.

Pink Lotus: 1st, Mrs. Ezra.

Purple Earpick: 1st, A. P. Nazer and 1st, Mrs. Ezra; 2nd, Mrs. Ezra.

Purple "Wu Yoong": H. M., E. F. Mackay; 1st, Mrs. Ezra; 2nd, Mrs. Ezra; 3rd, A. P. Nazer; H. M., Yah Zee-yuen.

Pink Ribbon: 1st, F. C. Potter; 2nd, F. C. Potter.

Golden Cross Knot: 1st, Pan Kee.

Japanese Lotus: 1st, Way Yu-ding.

Bronze Needles: 2nd, Mrs. Ezra.

Purple Needle: 1st, Way Yu-ding.

Japanese Golden Lotus: 1st, R. E. Toeg; 2nd, Way Yu-ding.

Purple Bamboo Leaf: 2nd, Chu Siang-ying.

Pink Earpick: 1st, A. P. Nazer.

Pink Needle: 1st, Mrs. Ezra.

Pink Lotus: 1st, Mrs. Ezra.

Pink Earpick: 1st, A. P. Nazer and 1st, Mrs. Ezra; 2nd, Mrs. Ezra.

Purple "Wu Yoong": H. M., E. F. Mackay; 1st, Mrs. Ezra; 2nd, Mrs. Ezra; 3rd, A. P. Nazer; H. M., Yah Zee-yuen.

Pink Ribbon: 1st, F. C. Potter; 2nd, F. C. Potter.

Golden Cross Knot: 1st, Pan Kee.

Japanese Lotus: 1st, Way Yu-ding.

Bronze Needles: 2nd, Mrs. Ezra.

Purple Needle: 1st, Way Yu-ding.

Japanese Golden Lotus: 1st, R. E. Toeg; 2nd, Way Yu-ding.

Purple Bamboo Leaf: 2nd, Chu Siang-ying.

Pink Earpick: 1st, A. P. Nazer.

Pink Needle: 1st, Mrs. Ezra.

Pink Lotus: 1st, Mrs. Ezra.

Pink Earpick: 1st, A. P. Nazer and 1st, Mrs. Ezra; 2nd, Mrs. Ezra.

Pink Ribbon: 1st, F. C. Potter; 2nd, F. C. Potter.

Golden Cross Knot: 1st, Pan Kee.

Japanese Lotus: 1st, Way Yu-ding.

Bronze Needles: 2nd, Mrs. Ezra.

Purple Needle: 1st, Way Yu-ding.

Japanese Golden Lotus: 1st, R. E. Toeg; 2nd, Way Yu-ding.

Purple Bamboo Leaf: 2nd, Chu Siang-ying.

Pink Earpick: 1st, A. P. Nazer.

Pink Needle: 1st, Mrs. Ezra.

Pink Lotus: 1st, Mrs. Ezra.

Pink Earpick: 1st, A. P. Nazer and 1st, Mrs. Ezra; 2nd, Mrs. Ezra.

Pink Ribbon: 1st, F. C. Potter; 2nd, F. C. Potter.

Golden Cross Knot: 1st, Pan Kee.

Japanese Lotus: 1st, Way Yu-ding.

Bronze Needles: 2nd, Mrs. Ezra.

Purple Needle: 1st, Way Yu-ding.

Japanese Golden Lotus: 1st, R. E. Toeg; 2nd, Way Yu-ding.

Purple Bamboo Leaf: 2nd, Chu Siang-ying.

Pink Earpick: 1st, A. P. Nazer.

Pink Needle: 1st, Mrs. Ezra.

Pink Lotus: 1st, Mrs. Ezra.

Pink Earpick: 1st, A. P. Nazer and 1st, Mrs. Ezra; 2nd, Mrs. Ezra.

Pink Ribbon: 1st, F. C. Potter; 2nd, F. C. Potter.

Golden Cross Knot: 1st, Pan Kee.

Japanese Lotus: 1st, Way Yu-ding.

Bronze Needles: 2nd, Mrs. Ezra.

Purple Needle: 1st, Way Yu-ding.

Japanese Golden Lotus: 1st, R. E. Toeg; 2nd, Way Yu-ding.

Purple Bamboo Leaf: 2nd, Chu Siang-ying.

Pink Earpick: 1st, A. P. Nazer.

Pink Needle: 1st, Mrs. Ezra.

Pink Lotus: 1st, Mrs. Ezra.

Pink Earpick: 1st, A. P. Nazer and 1st, Mrs. Ezra; 2nd, Mrs. Ezra.

Pink Ribbon: 1st, F. C. Potter; 2nd, F. C. Potter.

Golden Cross Knot: 1st, Pan Kee.

Japanese Lotus: 1st, Way Yu-ding.

Bronze Needles: 2nd, Mrs. Ezra.

Purple Needle: 1st, Way Yu-ding.

Japanese Golden Lotus: 1st, R. E. Toeg; 2nd, Way Yu-ding.

Purple Bamboo Leaf: 2nd, Chu Siang-ying.

Pink Earpick: 1st, A. P. Nazer.

Pink Needle: 1st, Mrs. Ezra.

Pink Lotus: 1st, Mrs. Ezra.

Pink Earpick: 1st, A. P. Nazer and 1st, Mrs. Ezra; 2nd, Mrs. Ezra.

Pink Ribbon: 1st, F. C. Potter; 2nd, F. C. Potter.

Golden Cross Knot: 1st, Pan Kee.

Japanese Lotus: 1st, Way Yu-ding.

Bronze Needles: 2nd, Mrs. Ezra.

Purple Needle: 1st, Way Yu-ding.

Japanese Golden Lotus: 1st, R. E. Toeg; 2nd, Way Yu-ding.

Purple Bamboo Leaf: 2nd, Chu Siang-ying.

Pink Earpick: 1st, A. P. Nazer.

Pink Needle: 1st, Mrs. Ezra.

Pink Lotus: 1st, Mrs. Ezra.

Pink Earpick: 1st, A. P. Nazer and 1st, Mrs. Ezra; 2nd, Mrs. Ezra.

Pink Ribbon: 1st, F. C. Potter; 2nd, F. C. Potter.

Golden Cross Knot: 1st, Pan Kee.

Japanese Lotus: 1st, Way Yu-ding.

Bronze Needles: 2nd, Mrs. Ezra.

Purple Needle: 1st, Way Yu-ding.

Japanese Golden Lotus: 1st, R. E. Toeg; 2nd, Way Yu-ding.

Purple Bamboo Leaf: 2nd, Chu Siang-ying.

Pink Earpick: 1st, A. P. Nazer.

Pink Needle: 1st, Mrs. Ezra.

Pink Lotus: 1st, Mrs. Ezra.

Pink Earpick: 1st, A. P. Nazer and 1st, Mrs. Ezra; 2nd, Mrs. Ezra.

Pink Ribbon: 1st, F. C. Potter; 2nd, F. C. Potter.

Golden Cross Knot: 1st, Pan Kee.

Japanese Lotus: 1st, Way Yu-ding.

Bronze Needles: 2nd, Mrs. Ezra.

Purple Needle: 1st, Way Yu-ding.

Japanese Golden Lotus: 1st, R. E. Toeg; 2nd, Way Yu-ding.</p

## NEW BRITISH ARMY HAS ALL THE ABILITY THAT MADE EMPIRE

New York World Correspondent  
Who Campaigned With Both  
Finds The Men Now in Field  
Have Broader View of the  
War

\*NO GENERAL COULD HOPE  
FOR A BETTER MORALE\*

Wireless and Cameras of Air-  
men Enable Gunners to Place  
Shells Where and When Will  
Be Most Effective—Recent  
Advances A Mere Start

By Arno Dosch-Fleurot \*

(New York World)  
Visitor's Chateau, British Army in  
France.

A big lyddite shrapnel shell one of  
those new ones, about eight times as  
big as the ordinary three-inch shrapnel,  
broke in the air sufficiently near so  
that the green smoke which appeared  
in a sudden puff was very vivid and  
malignant.

"You want to look out for that stuff,"  
said the British officer walking beside  
me; "if you get any on your coat it  
will be ruined."

### Record Held in Veneration

This was an officer of the new army,  
a man who was not in the least  
interested in war from a personal  
point of view a little more than two  
years ago; but it was curiously re-  
miniscent of that old British army  
which came to France in August, 1914,  
and left behind a record the whole  
new British army holds in veneration.

It reminded me of those careless,  
cheerful fellows of the best English  
families who led those other British  
patriots, the Tommies from the East  
End of London, in the first fighting  
in France. It made me realize that  
this new army is not so different after  
all from the old.

We have heard a lot about the de-  
mocratizing influence of the new  
British army, and there has been a  
natural interest in how Englishmen  
would fight in the mass, once that old  
influence of class distinction had dis-  
appeared in the army raised by  
Kitchener. The answer is that the  
old class distinction has not dis-  
appeared. The new army is modelled  
on the lines of the old. It is simply  
a very much bigger army.

### General Level of Britishness

After all, notwithstanding all we  
have heard about the great body of  
the British people being so insular in  
its point of view that real interest in  
the European war could not be found  
among them, there seems to be an  
evenness, a general level of British-  
ness, that runs through the race.  
Here we have in France a lot of British  
soldiers which the censor may permit  
me to number about 2,000,000, and  
they are uncommonly like that 70,000  
who came over in the beginning. They  
are just about as good soldiers; no  
better, no worse.

They may not have fought through  
South Africa and most of India, but a  
fair share of them have spent a few  
months in the trenches in France; and  
beside that training all the soldiering  
against wild tribes, Boers and Indian  
mountaineers does not count for so  
much as the English people led them-  
selves to believe. In short, they have  
just as good soldiers in France today  
as they had at the beginning and a  
whole lot better than they had a year  
ago.

This may seem like heresy if it  
reaches English eyes, but I prefer the  
new army. Its men look to me like  
better soldiers, more intelligent, and  
those I have talked with certainly had  
a much better idea of what the war

is all about and the part they are  
playing in it. They do not merely  
have a violent animosity against the  
individual who is shooting at them  
from the opposite trench. They see  
the war in its larger aspects, and  
have a deep, grounded conviction that  
the independence and future of the  
world depends on their sacrifice. No  
general could hope for an army with a  
better morale than that.

### Top and Bottom of Society

I do not mean to make an unkind  
comparison with the old army. Its  
members are mostly dead—and they  
died gallantly. But I have found an  
inclination to compare the new British  
army unfavorably with the old, and I  
do not believe it fair. Saying it as  
modestly as I can, I happen to be  
the only correspondent of any nation  
who saw that old British army in  
action. I watched it for weeks fighting  
and holding the Germans who  
greatly outnumbered it on the Aisne,  
and I acquired a great respect for  
its cool courage and cheerful daring.  
But it did not have the intelligence  
of this army. It was made up of two  
classes of people, the top and the  
bottom of English society. The only  
exception to this must be one in  
favor of those sturdy sergeants, the  
backbone of the British army, men  
very much like the sergeants in our  
own army, who hold the respect of  
every one.

This new army is made up of every  
class of English people. Consequently  
it has in it that ability which built  
the British empire, that ability which  
the Germans detest.

The word "class" I use consciously.  
If I were writing of Americans I  
should make the concession we owe  
to our democracy by using the word  
"kind." But in speaking of English-  
men one must always say class to  
keep the meaning clear. There are  
various classes of English people;  
they know it and prefer it that way.  
And it has no more disappeared with  
the new army than with the confer-  
ring of a new set of patents of nobility.

The new British army is no more de-  
mocratic than it ever was, whatever  
that fact may hold of good or evil. It  
is led by the upper classes, and the  
great rank and file of Englishmen are  
in the ranks.

Except for the first few months of  
the war comparatively few sergeants  
have received their commissions, and  
I fancy the sergeants are on the  
whole just as pleased, though not  
always. The officers, however, par-  
ticularly the officers of the old army  
and the "dug-outs"—retired officers  
back in the service—say the sergeants  
ought to be promoted faster, that it is  
absurd for civilians with higher rank  
and higher pay to come to these  
veteran sergeants and ask them what  
they have to do. These civilians how-  
ever, have learned their way around  
pretty well by this time and they no  
longer rely as much on the sergeants  
as formerly.

### Rapid Rise of Officers

One of the results to be expected of  
the sudden growth of a big new army  
like this is the rapid rise of officers  
due to their local prominence in the  
districts where the regiments were raised.  
For instance, the gentry of Kent  
are leading its farm boys and the sons  
of small tradesmen. The workmen  
from the cotton mills of the Midland  
are being led by the kind of men who  
employed them. The non-commissioned  
officers were usually foremen  
before the war. This is considered  
eminently fitting, and the soldiers  
prefer it so. But it has given high  
rank to many men who have learned  
all they know of the art of war in a  
very short time, while older soldiers  
have frequently not risen as rapidly as  
one might expect in an army that  
jumped to more than twenty times its  
former size in two years.

Throughout the British army in  
France one encounters many older  
officers ranking not higher than  
captain or major who are doing hard  
work with little glory making things

## Noted Opera Singer Held by Austrians



Mme. Emmy Destinn

New York, Oct. 6.—It is learned here that Mme. Emmy Destinn, noted opera singer, is being detained in Prague, Austria, by the Austrian military authorities and will not be permitted to return to this country to fulfill opera and concert engagements this winter.

She went to Prague at the close of last season to be near Dinh Gilly, the Algerian Opera singer, to whom she is reported to be engaged. Gilly is a French subject and has been interned by the Austrian authorities.

Mme. Destinn applied to the American Embassy in Vienna for assistance in leaving the country and also to the State Department in Washington. She was unable to obtain an American passport because she is not yet an American citizen although she has taken out her first papers in this country.

go right. These are the "dug-outs." They have all seen service in their youth, but left the army to go into business or to spend their incomes. Now they are back again, very cheerful and able, doing yeoman service, but outranked by many new officers.

Going about the British front as I have been doing lately in the company of James H. Hare, the daring American war photographer, and Eugene Tardieu, the distinguished French newspaperman, we generally find ourselves at meal time at the table of a divisional commander, where in addition to food one picks up unconsidered trifles in the way of military knowledge and a good bit of the men who are doing this fighting. Under these circumstances I have deliberately fished for facts, and have frequently landed bigger fish than I was angling for.

### Respect for French Prowess

The two smaller things that interested me were how the army felt toward the French and what it thought in general about the business of soldiering. I found that the whole British Army has acquired a very deep respect for the prowess of the French, and particularly since the men have been shoulder to shoulder on the Somme they never miss a chance to express their admiration. As to soldiering, if there were ever any

British officers who looked upon war as the height of sport there are certainly none now. This is the most serious army you might hope to encounter, and for that reason is a much more dangerous army for its enemies than the more cheerful army of other days.

Within the past few days I have sat beside, at different tables, two Englishmen who have delighted most of us, George Birmingham, the writer of amusing Irish tales, and Theodore Holland, to the music of whose waltzes many of us have danced miles in the last few years, and over them, too, is that cast of serious thought that characterizes the new British army.

The British have always had an open way about telling of their activities, but at the front they practically take you into their military secrets. The only reason I believe my mind is not full of their designs in various fronts is their fear of boring us with details. They showed us their amazingly accurate maps of the enemy trenches, reduced to such a point of perfection that the Germans

FLASH LIGHT PHOTOS  
A scientific job, every body with eyes open, no smoke. Proofs submitted same evening.

Burr's Broadway

## "Kill the Chill"



## ELECTRIC RADIATORS

A few of their advantages:

NO

SMELL  
SMOKE  
DIRT  
ASHES  
FUMES

Always ready for use  
No labour involved in their care,  
No fumes required.  
They give out all their energy in heat—no waste.  
Hire rate Tl. 0.50 per month.

Consumers who used fires last winter can obtain same again on application to  
MUNICIPAL ELECTRICITY DEPARTMENT  
SHOWROOMS: 471-2 NANKING ROAD, TEL. No. 2660.

Large Stocks of Swedish Paper.  
Write for prices and particulars.  
The Ekman Foreign Agencies, Ltd.  
No. 6 Kiangse Road

can be seen in the trenches. These maps are made up of dozens and dozens of photographs made from aeroplanes, as all such maps have been made from the beginning of the war, but they have now reached a state of perfection that is wonderful. It is partly due to the daring of the airmen, and partly to the perfection of lenses, and the result is all that could be asked. Such clear views behind the enemy's lines are given that the impact of every shell shows. So if there is a bombardment this afternoon, by comparing photographs taken this morning with those taken tomorrow morning an artillery commander can tell exactly the result of his shell fire.

During a bombardment, of course, the aeroplanes are up watching and wireless back the shell fire in action, but they cannot give such accurate information as the photographs they take. So the habit now in the midst of a bombardment is to keep the aeroplanes coming and going taking photographs during action. These are developed so rapidly that the artillery commanders have the information as to their shell fire within ten or fifteen minutes after the actual firing. When there is a considerable attack on and the object is to find and silence the German cannon, or to follow the progress of the immediate reserves, the artillery commanders are constantly in a position to get the most from their guns. They never have to do any guessing.

### Greater Shell Efficiency

It is easy to see from this the growing importance of the air service, and, as it has been very apparent to me at the front that the British are very much better off in this respect than the Germans opposite them, it stands to reason the British must be getting much more value per shell.

I had further proof of this in the persistence the Germans show, particularly on the Somme, in shelling points which have not been occupied for many days. In fact, it was so well known in some sections where the Germans would be likely to shell that by steering our course so as to miss those useless targets we could advance well within the German line of shell fire without particular danger.

On the Somme, for instance, the nearest shell that has fallen has been over a hundred yards away. For the most part we could feel sure none would be within two hundred yards. But if we had not been about by an officer who knew where he was going we could very easily have walked under very intensive shell fire.

There appears, in this connection, to be certain disadvantages in the careful German systematizing of everything. They systematize their shelling to such an extent on the Somme even that we knew what they were going to do. If we knew it, all commanders knew it, and busily moved their troops about in safety in the very heart of the battlefield.

just where the Germans should have been able to reach them with shells. Meanwhile German commanders who were trying to do the same thing back of their front lines were being persistently shelled.

Here again the air service is all important. The artillery commanders must know what effect their shells are having on them as well not do any shelling. Even if they happen to be lucky and kill many of the enemy, it is not of much immediate value as long as others of the enemy can move forward by a different route.

One of the results of this is comparative safety for troops anywhere back of the first line on the British side. I noticed that they do not even shell the roads to any great extent, though they held all this section only a few weeks ago and know to a yard where their shells fall. I am committing no indiscretion, I believe, in saying that British troops constantly move over these roads, but it does the Germans no good to know they must be doing this if they do not know when they are doing it.

### Estimation of Colonials

At one place and another I learned what the British Army thinks of its

colonial troops. All the first Canadian troops, I have been told, were as good as those which have come since, while the same may be said of the Australians. And one and all agree that the South Africans were very far above par. The Canadians who have come more recently, it might be commented, were mostly born on the American continent.

In the field, however, it is not easy to tell whether the soldiers are British born or colonials, except on their uniforms. All have acquired a veteran look and they all have something so notably British about them that they could never be mistaken for anything else.

Several lines here were deleted by the censor and in the previous paragraph half a dozen clauses were cut out, apparently with a knife, words being penciled in at three points.]

That would be, I believe, the sum

of my observations on the British front. The army is on a good working basis—and it looks to me as if it were just about getting its second wind and preparing to get busy. The advances so far made on the Somme were a mere start for that immense army.

## CASTORIA

for Infants and Children.  
The Effects of Opiates.

THAT INFANTS are peculiarly susceptible to opium and its various preparations, all of which are narcotic, is well known. Even in the smallest doses, if continued, these opiates cause changes in the functions and growth of the cells, which are likely to become permanent, causing imbecility, mental perversions, a craving for alcohol or narcotics in later life. Nervous diseases, such as intractable nervous dyspepsia and lack of staying powers, are a result of dosing with opiates or narcotics to keep children quiet in their infancy. The rule among physicians is that children should never receive opiates in the smallest doses for more than a day at a time, and only then if unavoidable.

The administration of Anodynes, Drops, Cordials, Soothing Syrups and other narcotics to children by any but a physician cannot be too strongly decried, and the druggist should not be a party to it. Children who are ill need the attention of a physician, and it is nothing less than a crime to dose them willfully with narcotics. Castoria contains no narcotics if it bears the signature of Chas. H. Fletcher.

The signature of *Chas. H. Fletcher* guarantees genuine Castoria. Physicians Recommend Castoria.

"Your preparation known as Castoria I have used for years in children's complaints and I have found no better." JOHN J. LEPP, M. D., Cleveland, Ohio.

"For several years I recommended your 'Castoria' and shall always continue to do so, as it has invariably produced beneficial results." EDWIN F. PARDEE, M. D., New York City.

"Your Castoria is a meritorious household remedy. It is very valuable and acts as a mild cathartic. Above all, it does not harm, which is more than can be said of the great majority of children's remedies." VICTOR H. COFFMAN, M. D., Omaha, Neb.

Children Cry for Fletcher's Castoria.

In Use For Over 30 Years.

THE CENTAUR COMPANY, NEW YORK CITY.

### FROM JAMAICA TO FAR CATHAY—

# Golofina

Cigars.

"A WOMAN IS ONLY

A WOMAN, BUT

A GOOD CIGAR IS

A SMOKE."

"PERFECTO"  
Actual Size

Test the Truth of

Rudyard Kipling's

Lines by Trying a

Golofina Cigar.

By all who have tried them, it is recognized that Golofina Cigars are, among 'Smokes,' the Most Compatible to the Chinese Climate.

British-American Tobacco Co., Ltd., Distributors,

Bristol & London.

**Star Garage Co.**

PHONE WEST 197

SEND US YOUR CARS FOR THE  
WINTER OVERHAUL.

EXPERT ELECTRICAL REPAIRS  
AND ADJUSTMENTS A SPECIALTY.

CHARGES REASONABLE.

125, Bubbling Well Road.

ELECTRIC RADIATORS

A few of their advantages:

NO
----

# News and Views in the World of Books

## A French Mother

A French Mother in War Time: Being the Journal of Mme. Edouard Drumont. Translated by Grace E. Bevir. Edward Arnold. London.

War develops super-mothers. Otherwise the mothers could not endure. As Paul, the son of Mme. Drumont, writes to her, "One is never entirely miserable when one has a mother," so the author in her journal conveys to us that one is never entirely miserable when one is a mother.

Not even when her son is in the altitudes at the front, for she says that she scrubs the tables, makes the beds, nails up rows of pegs in the big ward, without any idea of being rewarded in any way for her trouble, thinking only of the many mothers who are suffering and weeping, and hoping that some one will do for her son what she is doing for theirs.

Although, in their weakness, the mothers may cry out, as did this mother: "Ah! why do we have children?" One must not conceal from ones self that a mother's love is in no way reciprocal—it is merely a gift.

In her journal of the first two years of the war Mme. Drumont, who is the wife of the well-known editor of the *Libre Parole*, has given us quite simply the facts surrounding her and the feelings dominating her—facts of war, feelings of a mother. At the outbreak of the war her son Paul, by a former marriage, joined a squadron of the French Flying Corps. His mother relates that when he was quite tiny and she was standing on the balcony holding him in her arms he said suddenly:

"Mummy, I shall go up among the stars one day."

And when she answered: "You would leave your mummy then?" he replied: "Oh, no. I shall go up among the stars, but I shall always come down to earth again."

It proved to be a prophecy, and his description of his endurance tests, of his flights by day and his flights by night forms a very vivid part of the mother's journal.

Quite aside from this mother passion it is interesting to read, as it was set down day by day, the occurrences of those first two years, when week by week they—and we—looked for the conclusion of the war. Now, when there is almost none to prophesy its end, one has a contrasting realization of the tremendous multiplying power of time and events.

In spite of the poor translation where most of the French feeling is lost in the English word, the journal is an interesting and faithful portrayal.

## TROUBLED PHILOSOPHERS

Philosophers in Trouble. By L. P. Jacks. Henry Holt and Co. \$1.25 (Gold) net.

Speculative Philosophy is a "high-falutin' term." It belongs to the high-brow. But the relation of what we do to what we think is as concrete to the lowbrow, if it is not so readily and easily analyzed. And it is as comic! Perhaps, however, only the full flavor of the farcical qualities can be appreciated when they are presented in university terms of intellectual ethics.

Not since "Philosophy Four," by Owen Wister, have we had such a keen and amusing satire on the impracticality of Moral Science as is given in the collection of six stories by L. P. Jacks under the title of "Philosophers in Trouble."

Three of the stories are pre-eminent.

The scene of "Bracketed First" is at the University, and the time the yearly competition for the Kant Scholarship in Speculative Morals. Among the nineteen candidates three are favorites; two men, John Danvers, whose father's turpitude had

furnished him with a unique knowledge of evil which he desired to apply to the service of the world, Tom Pindar, who was a champion of "self-realization," and a girl, Madeleine Doughty, whose attraction for the subject is not known until the end of the story.

Inevitably the men were in love with Madeleine and loyal to each other in a spirit of self renunciation. It didn't occur to the examiners to apply the Universal Law to the Particular Question and settle the affair as to which should be the winner by the application of Kantian philosophy, thereby proving the candidate's capacity for moral decision. No, they followed the usual method and awarded the prize to the best essay, that of Madeleine.

But the practical test came a year later. A tramp met the three, separately, on a dark and stormy night. The tramp was hungry and cold. He asked for the price of a meal and a bed. John Danvers hesitated to give it to him, thinking there was some philosophical and speculative connection between the position in which he was placed and the appeal. He wanted to argue it out with himself first. So he told the man to come to him next morning.

Madeleine Doughty gave him the money. Tom Pindar gave him more money because Madeleine had given him some. Then Tom met Danvers. They discussed the subject theoretically, and decided finally that the man who was proved to have done right should have Madeleine.

It would not be fair to tell the result. But there is suspense and tragedy, as well as satire and farce, in the story. And one remembers rather poignantly the advice of the tramp:

"Speculative morals should not be taken neat."

How a by-election was determined, or socialism defeated, by means of a pig is keenly set forth in "The Poor Man's Pig."

A young revolutionary came down from London to the country to tell the laborers that "he would be very sorry for any laborer who was fool enough to be loyal to his master." This didn't impress them much. It rather affronted their intelligence. They had found that out for themselves, and, moreover, they had acted upon it. But when he explained how hirking their jobs was doing their duty to the working class he won their admiration, and almost their vote. However, as the author says:

"Great ideas when introduced into the medium of our agricultural minds often assume a form very different from that which their originators intend them to wear. The idea as freshly minted, say, by Karl Marx or Mr. Bernard Shaw, is one thing; as apprehended by a farm laborer is quite another."

And these laborers apprehended their philosophy or politics in the terms of pigs—their chief source of income. A State which would take away their litters and give them their share, not in live pigs but in dead bacon? Never!

To a man they voted for the Tory candidate!

In "Not Convincing; or, The Rejected Article," the secret of Camelius, a preacher and a scholar, is unlocked for the first time. Camelius had what amounted to a habit of running away. And his various reappearances were always heralded by some new work. His first, "A Defense of the Literal Truth of the Whole Bible," was followed by a romantic novel, "The Clergyman." Then he appeared as a biographer on "The Progressives," and by virtue of this was appointed to the chair of the Political Biography of All Ages. Then followed a play, "The Isle of Dead Women—A Drama of Civilization." In his final role he is seen as the founder of a new religion, Divine Fictionism. The reason of this he explains. Forty years before he came before the world as the champion of the orthodox faith against the assaults of modern thought. But nobody suspected whose doubts he was attacking. They were his own!

His next appearance was understood to be in the field of romance. His novel was said to be the greatest work of fiction of modern times. But "The Clergyman" was not a work of fiction in any sense whatever. It

was intended as a faithful portrayal of his own experience! He wrote "The Progressives" in which there was not one statement of fact from beginning to end, and was sued for libel and lost!

"I had become an apostle of facts," he said, "but knew that of all things in the world facts are the most mendacious."

So he founded the new religion and the story tells the results, all related to our own experiences and secret thoughts.

In style, material, and development these stories are delightful. While the others seem more forced, all are productive of thought and of much enjoyment.

## BETWEEN TWO WORLDS

Between Two Worlds. By Philip Curtiss. Frontispiece. New York: Harper and Brothers. \$1.35 (gold).

Said Celia: "I suppose every person in this room has his story. . . . All except that awful creature. I can't possibly grant any romance to him." But if that "awful creature," Fatty Baughman, hadn't happened to be in Trenton's on a certain night, Sidney Gresham would have found no one to keep him there—he wouldn't have had Dora Middleman sing—in short, there wouldn't have been any story! And so we are intensely grateful to Fatty Baughman.

Gresham, hopelessly in love with a piece of icy perfection called Ruth Abbot, occasionally tries to seek relaxation in the night life of New York restaurants. On the fatal evening with which the book opens he joins Fatty Baughman, known as the Cabaret King, hears Dora Middleman, who is primly attired in a simple white dress, sing "My Old Kentucky Home," and is charmed by her art. Gresham, Dora, Baughman, and an unattractive puppet, Mabel Ryder, go out together. Later, without Miss Ryder, the three of them go to Baughman's apartment for something to drink. There, Baughman's sainly little invalid wife discovers them, and he introduces them to his wife, Ruth Abbot, whom he has just married.

He introduces them to his wife, Ruth Abbot, whom he has just married. She plays her part with attractive pliancy and the dear old lady is happily deceived. And Gresham—Graham is touched by the romance of it all. As a contrast, Sidney is then shown in the environment of Overbrook—his own world, a world of reality and culture and interest in the better things of life. Here we meet Ruth Abbot, exponent of superiority. With beauty, brains, wit, family and money—what more can one want? Gresham wanted more, but it took a little cabaret singer to make him know it. It is interesting to note his reaction from this paragon to simple, primitive Dora Middleman.

Mr. Curtiss has told an extremely interesting story. Our attention is held easily to the very last page; and he has done more than that; his characters are people. Gresham is typical of the best variety of well-to-do aristocratic New Yorker; probably more human and more idealistic than most of them. Dora is singularly unspoiled by her contact with the rough edge of life, and first and foremost is—Woman. She is truly Eve, in the simplicity of her emotion. She loves violently and frankly; she is jealous with tiger-like ferocity; and her thoughts are entirely dominated by "her man." Mr. Curtiss has accomplished an exceptionally good bit of art in his psychological analysis of Ruth Abbot. Why she is what she is and how it affects her is worked out to a nicely. Hugo Nelson, "The Amoeba," is very lovable, and Celia arouses our intense admiration. Baughman brings forth our sense of the pathetic.

The thing that impresses us most in Mr. Curtiss's admirable novel is his tolerance. The characters are drawn in such a big way that the book helps us to a better understanding and leads us to realize that there is always something for which we can "love our fellow-man."

## WINDY MCPHERSON

Windy McPherson's Son. By Sherwood Anderson. New York and London: John Lane Company. \$1.40 (gold) net.

Some one said the other day that the "great American novel" is constantly discovered, lost and rediscovered. There can as little be one great American novel as there can be one law for our different States; but that does not prevent there being American novels that are great. "Windy McPherson's Son" is one of the finest outputs from the pen of a writer dealing with essentially American phases of life that has appeared for many a season.

It depicts life in the Middle West; pictures it as Dostoevsky pictured the many-colored life of Russia; with almost as wonderful a touch of genius, with a more concentrated and daring skill. It is the epic of a raw, crude boy who rises to the height of commercial success by means so natural, so inevitable that one follows his career breathlessly and with a sympathy which is almost painful. Sam McPherson is limned with the boldest, most virile brush any American author has yet held. His experiences in boyhood, his awakening to manhood's needs and powers are related with no squeamish sentiment, but truly, simply, after the fashion of the classic writers of all times.

His environment is splendidly drawn. The narrow, gossiping, and venomous population of Caxton, Ind., is typical of most of our small towns, and the mirror is held up to nature with amazing certainty in such paragraphs as this: "At the house Jane McPherson sat waiting for her boy. She was thinking of the scene in the church and a hard light was in her eyes. Sam went past the sleeping room of his parents, where Windy McPherson snored peacefully, and up the stairway to his own room. He undressed and, putting out the light, knelt upon the floor. From the wild ravings of the man in the jail he had got hold of something, the midst of the blasphemy of Mike McCarthy he had sensed a deep and abiding love of life. Where the church had failed the bold sensualist had succeeded. Sam felt that he could have prayed in the presence of the entire town."

stupefied young Sam: "That is not your notion. You have it from that school teacher. It is the opinion of a woman. Their opinions, like the books they sometimes write, are founded on nothing. They are not the real things. Women know nothing. Men only care for them because they have not had what they want from them." But then he adds, with the wonderful naive touch of sincerity, "No woman is really big—except, maybe, my woman, Eleanor." It would take considerable space to do full justice to this rare and exceedingly fine book. In a single sentence, it is an epic of modern life in a Western small town. Whoever desires to keep abreast with the best in current literature cannot afford to let it go unread.

"The Trail of the Pearl" recounts Buck's adventures in getting away from his cousin and his uncle, and in appointing for himself a new guardian, and gaining an education. It also tells how Sol Allen, a villain of true melodramatic fitness, trailed his nephew, attempted to get the pearl by fair means and foul—by kidnapping Buck and lying in a court of law—and how eventually he was brought to justice, he and his son, Tobe.

The story will please the boy. It is full of adventure, of graphic characterizations, that vainly try to be humorous. It is like a moving picture, and satisfactory as a melodrama where virtue triumphs and vice sinks. One can applaud the hero and hiss the villain and close the book with a feeling of participating in Life's copybook maxims.

## MARTIN'S APIOL & STEEL PILLS

A French Remedy for all Irritations. Those who keep a box of Martin's Steel Pills in their medicine chest are sure to find it timely does may be administered. Those who use it all day long, however, should take a small quantity of the same from time to time.

## HONAN ANTHRACITE COAL

is absolutely

SMOKELESS.

It does NOT DIRTY your rooms with soot and dust.

Its BEAUTIFUL FIRE brings comfort and satisfaction.

Its GREAT DURABILITY reduces expenses.

'PHONE 1371

FU CHUNG CORPORATION,

A 262 Szechuan Road (rear of the Continental Hotel)

## SWEDISH PAPER

is the best for any purpose.

The Ekman Foreign Agencies, Ltd.

No. 6 Kiangse Road

We certify that the above is a correct record of the drawing of 15th November, 1916.

SETH, SETH & CO., Auditors.

Total amount reimbursed ..... \$6,807

Holder of Bond No.	Amount received
981	\$ 2,000
2181	1,000
14	500
6	264
2033	2,00
149	1,00
56	160
212	1,24
1134	1,24
1246	1,610
1281	1,610
1158	1,77
1276	1,77
1413	1,757
1278	1,757
1408	1,754
1079	1,754
1275	1,754
1277	1,754
1278	1,754
1279	1,754
1280	1,754
1281	1,754
1282	1,754
1283	1,754
1284	1,754
1285	1,754
1286	1,754
1287	1,754
1288	1,754
1289	1,754
1290	1,754
1291	1,754
1292	1,754
1293	1,754
1294	1,754
1295	1,754
1296	1,754
1297	1,754
1298	1,754
1299	1,754
1300	1,754
1301	1,754
1302	1,754
1303	1,754
1304	1,754
1305	1,754
1306	1,754
1307	1,754
1308	1,754
1309	1,754
1310	1,754
1311	1,754
1312	1,754
1313	1,754
1314	1,754
1315	1,754
1316	1,754
1317	1,754
1318	1,754
1319	1,754
1320	1,754
1321	1,754
1322	1,754
1323	1,754
1324	1,754
1325	1,754
1326	1,754
1327	1,754
1328	1,754
1329	1,754
1330	1,754
1	

## GERMAN OFFICIALS ASK POLES TO VOLUNTEER

Say Russia Must Be Overthrown If New Kingdom Is To Live

(Ostasiatische Lloyd War Service)

Berlin, November 10.—In Warsaw and Lublin a proclamation of Governor-General von Beseler and Kuli has been published summoning the Poles to volunteer for the Polish army. The proclamation reads as follows:

The Rulers of the Allied Powers to the volunteers for the Polish Army.

The Rulers of the Allied Powers, Austria-Hungary and Germany, have notified their resolution to form of the Polish land delivered from the Russian tyranny, a new autonomous Kingdom of Poland. Your most ardent desire, entertained in vain for more than a century, is thus fulfilled.

The furies and the danger of this hard war time and the care for our armies facing the enemy oblige us for the present to keep the administration of your new State still in our hands. Readily, however, we shall already give with your aid to the new Poland, by degrees, those public institutions which guarantee her consolidation, development and safety. Of these institutions the Polish army is the most important.

The struggle with Russia has not yet terminated, your desire to join. Therefore step to our side as volunteers in order to help to complete our victories over your oppressors. Bravely and with high distinction your brethren of the Polish Legion have fought on our side.

Rival with them by forming new bodies of troops, which together with the old legions shall form the Chiuyen has resigned.

Mr. E. B. Green, chief officer on the Kiangtien has gone same rank on the Kiangtien.

Mr. S. Clement, 3rd engineer on the Kiangtien has gone same rank on the Hsinfung.

Mr. A. Hodge, act. chief engineer on the Kiangtien has gone same rank on the Kiangtien.

Mr. W. Fothergill, act. chief engineer on the Kiangtien has gone 2nd engineer on the Kiangtien.

Mr. C. Herzberg, from short leave has gone 3rd engineer on the Kiangtien.

Mr. E. B. Foster, from short leave has gone chief engineer on the Tungchow.

Mr. E. B. Foster, from short leave has gone chief engineer on the Kiangtien.

Mr. Jas. Taylor, 2nd engineer on the Kiangtien has gone sup. 2nd engineer on the Hsinfung.

Mr. J. Nelson, chief engineer on the Kwangchi has gone same rank on the Kiangtien.

Mr. H. Nelsen, from shore has gone 4th engineer on the Kiangtien.

Mr. E. W. Lowson, chief officer on the Chiuyen has resigned.

Mr. E. B. Green, chief officer on the Kiangtien has gone same rank on the Chiuyen.

Mr. M. C. Smith, 2nd officer on the Hsinfung has gone same rank on the Chiuyen.

Mr. G. Watkins, 2nd officer on the Chiuyen has resigned.

Mr. K. S. Hassal, 2nd officer on the Kiangtien has gone same rank on the Anping.

Mr. W. Hetherington, 2nd officer on the Anping has gone Chief officer on the Kiangtien.

Mr. J. Lindstrom, from shore has gone 2nd officer on the Poochi.

Mr. H. Langvard, from shore has gone 2nd officer on the Hsinfung.

Mr. F. C. Everett, 2nd officer on the Kutwo has gone act. chief officer on the Esang.

Mr. R. McLean, Chief officer on the Esang is awaiting orders.

Mr. F. Kelly, new appointment has gone 3rd officer on the Choyang.

Mr. R. E. Robinson, from sick leave has gone 2nd officer on the Wingsang.

Mr. R. Stephen, 2nd officer on the Wingsang is on reserve.

Mr. T. S. Vernon, 2nd officer on the Kutwo has gone same grade on the Changwo.

Mr. J. J. Knight, 2nd officer on the Kwongsang has resigned.

CANADA'S NEW GOVERNOR (Reuter's Agency War Service)

London, November 14.—The Duke of Devonshire, the new Governor-General of Canada and the Duchess have arrived in Ottawa. They received an ovation.

The trial of the case closed late Tuesday evening. The accused was the only witness called to the stand. He said that on the night of the murder he had gone into the hut on the wharf, where the four Indian watchmen lived, for a smoke. Upon lighting a lamp he saw the two murdered men lying in their beds. They had been chopped to death. He said that the shock had proved too much for him and that he rushed out of the hut and that he did not remember anything until he was arrested in the vicinity of the Railway station seventeen days later.

The Chief Judge, in charging the jury, impressed upon them the importance of weighing carefully the man's story in the face of the array of evidence introduced by the Crown Advocate. The jury retired and returned to court some forty minutes later, saying that six favored a verdict of guilty while the other six were in favor of acquittal. The Court again charged them and they retired. They returned in a short time with a verdict of guilty.

The Court summoned the accused and asked him if he had anything to say before sentence was passed. He said that he could only say that he was innocent of the crime. His sentence was fixed at death.

Morgan Trophies Case Convictions

The Chinese boy who admitted to the police that he had stolen the trophy cups of the late Mr. Joseph Morgan from the Morgan home in Haskell Road, was placed on trial in the Mixed Court yesterday. Two Chinese silversmiths, charged with having received the stolen goods, also were placed on trial. The three were found guilty, the boy being sentenced to three years' imprisonment and the two silversmiths to six months each.

The total value of the trophies was placed between \$4,000 and \$5,000. The boy admitted the theft saying that he had had a key made to fit the door of the room in which the trophies were stored.

### Shipping Transfers

## SPORTS □ Latest News of Athletic World □ GOSSIP

### AMERICAN RUGBY MEN WILL MEET TONIGHT

Summoned to Town Hall, 6.30, In Order to Perfect Org nisation; Four Teams Likely

Members of the American community interested in the organisation of a team to play English Rugby Football will meet at the Town Hall at 6.30 o'clock this evening to perfect the organisation. The rules for play will be explained by persons familiar with the game. Also the advantages of this game over the American game will be shown. It is planned to organise four teams for a winter season, these to include the British team, two teams from the American naval ships stationed here and one team from the American community.

The following discussion of the English game is taken from a paper by David Starr Jordan, who introduced the game at Leland Stanford University, California:

Although there is no question that the changes in the rules of the American intercollegiate game this year (1911) have "opened up the style of play," two more changes are necessary before the game will be of all practical purposes like Rugby. The first is to cut off "interference" or "off-side play" entirely. It is mostly cut off now, and it is this feature which was responsible for the unseemly and dangerous piling up, or mass-play.

The second is to rule that a man who is down must at once let go of the ball, which still remains in play. This would do away with the "downs," which are uninteresting and take up most of the time of the "Rugby" game. This change also destroys all need of hard blocking of runners, and restores the main feature of any football game, the passing rush of the backs, who pass the ball from hand to hand as the holder is blocked or tackled.

The other features of the two games are unimportant. Rugby has fifteen men, a larger field, and the men play in the lightest possible attire. The fact that the ball is always in play, except when foul or foul of bounds, makes the game more swift. Rugby is a game of running, dodging, passing and kicking, while the American game is a mimic battle, a game of plunging and pushing. As to which is more "strenuous" depends on the meaning attached to that word. In Rugby the ball is in play about thirty out of the forty minutes of the game. In the American game, about eight minutes. The rest is devoted to falling, getting up and getting ready for another plunge.

In the Rugby game every man must know the game thoroughly, for he has to decide his own play. The opening up of the American game shows that the players do not learn the game. This is the coach's business. The players are supposed to know mainly the signals. When a Rugby team knows the game thoroughly, the coach, as in baseball, is mostly unnecessary. This may be the main reason why professional coaches prefer the American game.

The Rugby game needs no remodeling. It is swift, clean-cut, and demands greater skill and greater alertness of those who play it. Men will play it for fun, not alone for the supposed "honor of the Varsity."

The "Soccer game," from which the Rugby game was derived, men will also play for sport and for exercise, but this is less spectacular and less attractive to the looker-on, hence less fitting to our ideas of "college spirit."

Statistics compiled by The Insurance Press of New York show that one in nine of all who apply for life insurance are rejected: but this by no means represents the proportion of persons of insurable age who would not now be able to pass a medical examination, though at one time they might have done so.

As to the need of Life Insurance, it takes no argument to convince a man who cannot get it that he needs it.

Call on the agent of the Sun Life Assurance Company of Canada TODAY. A solid company that will invest your money under laws that protect the policy holder absolutely.

BARNES MOSS, Agency Manager.

22 Kiangse Road.

### THE TENDER

conveying passengers to the s.s. Atlantique will leave the M.M. jetty at 6 p.m. today.

Present your departing friend with

### A Box of

### Sullivan's Fine Candies

11 Nanking Road.

### Portuguese Co., S.V.C., R fle Meeting

Event No. 1—Nalasco Prize—Practices 2 and 8:

1. Pte. José Pereira ..... Points 28 + 2.8 = 30.8

2. Pte. F. Cruz ..... " 23 + 2.3 = 25.3

3. Cpl. Adelino Diniz ..... " 23 + 2.3 = 25.3

Event No. 2—Club Uniao Prize—Practices 3 and 7:

1. Sgt. F. Diniz ..... Points 33 + 6.6 = 39.6

2. Cpl. J. Almeida ..... " 31 + 6.2 = 37.2

3. Pte. Plinio Silva ..... " 28 + 5.6 = 33.6

Event No. 3—Soochow Prize—Skirmishing 600 to 200 yards:

1. L-Cpl. M. Campos ..... Points 29 + 8.7 = 37.7

2. Pte. J. Campos ..... " 33 = 33

3. Pte. C. Sequeira ..... " 31 = 31

Event No. 4—Officers Prize—Practices 5 and 9:

1. Pte. R. Collaco ..... Points 31 + 3.1 = 34.1

2. Pte. C. Lubbeck ..... " 25 + 7.5 = 32.5

3. L-Cpl. F. Sequeira ..... " 28 = 28

Event No. 5—Ludy Cup—Practices 6 and 500 yards Bisley:

1. Pte. B. Veleira ..... Points 32 + 6.4 = 38.4

2. Pte. J. Pereira ..... " 35 + 3.5 = 38.5 = 3 = 35.5

3. Pte. J. Campos ..... " 35 = 35

Event No. 6—Wayfoong Cup—Practices 4 and 300 yards Bisley:

1. Pte. Aug. Silva ..... Points 32 + 6.4 = 38.4

2. Sergt. J. Canavarro ..... " 32 + 6.4 = 38.4

3. Cpl. M. Campos ..... " 31 + 9.8 = 40.3 = 3 = 37.3

Event No. 7.—R. A. B. Cup—Bisley 200 and 600 yards:

1. Pte. B. Veleira ..... Points 39 + 7.8 = 46.8 = 3 = 43.8

2. Pte. J. Diniz ..... " 40 = 40

3. Cpl. J. Almeida ..... " 34 + 6.8 = 40.8 = 2 = 38.8

Event No. 8.—Pandemonium Cup Bisley—400 and 500 yards:

1. Pte. Aug. Silva ..... Points 32 + 6.4 = 38.4 = 3 = 35.4

2. Lieut. D. Gutierrez ..... " 32 + 3.2 = 35.2

3. Capt. A. M. Diniz ..... " 31 + 3.1 = 34.1

Event No. 9.—Ladies Prize—Results of Practices 2, 4 and 6:

1. Mrs. E. Marques Souza per Pte. J. Pereira ..... Points 27 + 2.7 = 29.7

2. Miss Lily Remedios ..... " J. Campos ..... 29 = 29

3. Miss Marie Roza ..... " J. Diniz ..... 29 = 29

4. Miss Helena Noronha ..... " P. Silva ..... 24 + 4.8 = 28.8

5. Mrs. Marie Costa ..... " Cpl. Adelino Diniz ..... 24 + 2.4 = 26.4

Competitors Prize:

1. Pte. Plinio Silva ..... Points 36 + 7.2 = 43.2

2. Sergt. J. Canavarro ..... " 35 + 7 = 42

3. Pte. J. Pereira ..... " 36 + 3.6 = 39.6

4. Pte. Arnaldo Silva ..... " 32 + 6.4 = 38.4

5. Pte. J. Campos ..... " 38 = 38

Grand Aggregate: Bisley. Practices. Total.

1. Pte. J. Pereira ..... 111 134 245 points

2. Pte. J. Campos ..... 97 127 224 "

3. Lieut. D. Gutierrez ..... 100 119 219 "

4. Pte. J. Diniz ..... 103 112 215 "

5. Pte. Eduardo Carion ..... 101 114 215 "

6. Cpl. Adelino Diniz ..... 91 119 210 "

Consolation Aggregate—(non-winners of 1st, 2nd, 3rd prizes):

1. Pte. Arnaldo Silva ..... Points 178

2. L-Cpl. Victor Remedios ..... " 172

3. Sergt. Lima Costa ..... " 167

4. Pte. Eduardo Letta ..... " 154

5. Pte. Fortunato Luis ..... " 144

## The China Press

PUBLISHED EVERY DAY IN THE YEAR  
EXCEPT ON MONDAYS AND HOLIDAYS

THE CHINA PRESS Incorporated,  
Delaware, Publishers

### WEATHER

Northerly gale on the Yellow and  
Eastern Seas. Rough weather to  
the south-east and east of the  
Philippines.

### IMPARTIAL AND PROGRESSIVE

SHANGHAI, NOVEMBER 16, 1916

### The U-Boat War In American Waters

(New York Times)

In the statement issued by him on October 9, President Wilson said that "the country may rest assured that the German Government will be held to the complete fulfillment of its promises to the Government of the United States." The German promise to conduct its operations of submarine warfare in accordance with law and in compliance with our demands was accepted by our Government in good faith. It is believed that the promise will be kept in good faith. That Government knows the consequences of any violation of its pledge. "Unless the Imperial Government should now immediately declare and effect an abandonment of its present methods of submarine warfare against passenger and freight carrying vessels," we said in our note of April 18, "the Government of the United States can have no choice but to sever diplomatic relations with the German Empire altogether."

The President declares that he has no right to question the willingness of the German Government to fulfill those promises.

The country is safer and more comfortable in its mind with such a President as Mr. Wilson in the White House at this moment than it would be with a President of a rash temper. Mr. Wilson will inform himself fully and faithfully of the doings of the submarine now waging war upon merchant ships in neighboring waters to the end that "there may be no mistake or doubt." If crimes are committed against the laws of nations and of humanity he will be prompt to act. The American people cherish the hope that we shall not be compelled to act and that way probability lies.

The commander of the German submarine has been careful thus far to keep within the lines of the law and of his Government's promise. The destruction of merchant ships in war is a detestable business, but it has not yet been expressly forbidden. If Captain Rose is careful in every case to observe the requirement that the passengers and crews of ships he attacks are made safe and if he does not blunder into an attack upon some American ships, or upon any ship without warning, it is not likely that we shall have to call his Government to account for his lawless acts. It is probable, too, that his power of offense will be exhausted in a very short time unless provision has been made for its renewal from some secret source of supply. There is a good deal of reason to suppose that the highly disagreeable incident will in a few days at most become a matter of the past. There is also the possibility that the U-53 may herself be sunk.

The anxiety of our people is nevertheless very great and it will be relieved only by the destruction or departure of the German submarine that has brought the war altogether too near our coasts for our comfort. We have to consider not only the grave peril of such infractions of the laws of war or of our rights as would lead to a severance of our relations with Germany, but we are compelled also to take measures for sufficiently safeguarding our neutrality.

Acts of war committed in our territorial waters would give reason for demanding instant reparation and a disposition to persist in disregarding the prohibitions of the three-mile limit would give us full warrant for the use of force. We cannot, of course, indefinitely supply a rescue fleet of destroyers to pick up the passengers and crews of vessels sunk by the U-53. Humanity has been the justification of what we have done thus far, but should the U-boat continue its operations we might be compelled to give its commander warning that in future he and his Government would be held responsible for any loss of life occurring through his operations. We have been moved purely by considerations of humanity to rescue the human beings he has set adrift upon the sea, but obviously we cannot indefinitely continue to relieve him of any part of his responsibility.

### The Ministry of Foreign Affairs (Peking Gazette)

A Reuter message to the Shanghai press states that Dr. Wellington Koo, Chinese Minister at Washington, "is regarded as a probable candidate for the office of Vice-Minister of Foreign Affairs, whilst Mr. Wu Chao-chu, Dr. Wu Ting-fang's son, will succeed Dr. Wellington Koo at Washington." We have been unable to secure confirmation of this forecast. In Chinese circles it is believed that much difficulty will be experienced in securing Parliamentary approval for a suitable successor to Dr. Wellington Koo in case the latter is to be detached for service in the Waichiaopu.

As regards the removal of Mr. Hsia Yi-ting, the Vice-Minister now in charge of the foreign affairs of the country, public opinion is quite decisive on the point. And the fact that he is now regarded as a Kuo Wu Yuan man—entirely committed to the Chief Secretary of the Cabinet and the latter's patron—makes his disappearance from the Foreign Office an absolute certainty.

It is to be hoped that in selecting a suitable official for the post of Vice-Minister, the Government will appoint one with a complete knowledge of the English language which is the lingua franca of the Far East. Despatch and efficiency in the conduct of the affairs of the Foreign Office largely depend on the ability of both the Minister and the Vice-Minister to discuss business direct with the Foreign Ministers accredited to the Chinese Government. As these Ministers invariably know English, business can be discussed with them, without the medium of a set of interpreters, if our officials also know English.

### If 'Great' is 'Peat,' Peat is Great!

A correspondent draws attention

to a very obvious error

occurring in a Reuter cable which

came through during last week-end.

It said: "The Daily Chronicle states

that, as the result of a new invention,

the Ministry of Munitions is con-

sidering the utilization of great

deposits to manufacture charcoal for

the trenches at a cost of 30/- a ton,

as compared with the present cost of

£10 per ton of charcoal made from

wood."

Our correspondent states that

"great deposits" can only be a mis-

reading by the cable operator of "peat

deposits." In this connection, he

points out how valuable such an

invention must be to Ireland and Scot-

land, particularly the former.

An enormous area of Ireland is

nothing but a peat bed, which has

never been properly worked, as the

demand has not been sufficient.

Should the new idea bring peat into

prominence, it is unnecessary to point

out how greatly Ireland will benefit,

for vast sums of money will roll into

a country which probably wants cash

as badly as any in the world.

### Correspondence

#### The British National Mission

Editor THE CHINA PRESS

Sir—We should be grateful if you would kindly allow space in your columns to call attention to the local arrangements in connexion with the National Mission.

Britons in China have not heard very much about the movement. It is a big adventure—a reckless adventure, if you will—probably the biggest movement in English Church history. The Christian forces of our nation to repel the offensive all along the line in the war between good and evil. For years our tactics have been largely defensive—trench warfare, with ill-concerted and inconclusive "pushes" at times. And, what is worse, we have been too well content that it should be so. Now events have brought it to this, that we must either advance or retreat altogether. If the churches have nothing to offer our people at this time, and no means of helping them now, we may as well renounce our claims.

The profitlessness of gaining the world and losing one's soul, as is true of the man's soul as of the individual's, and it would be of little profit to win the war against the central powers if we are still to be at the mercy of those internal enemies which enfeebled and distracted our national life before the war.

The National Mission is a great effort throughout the Empire to call British people to a realisation of their national responsibility to God and of their individual responsibility to the Nation. That we are several thousand miles from home does not relieve us of responsibility for the matter. We are British—sharing the life of our nation—and therefore helping or hindering the health of our nation by the quality of our own lives.

The special meetings in Shanghai will be as follow:—

November 26-30, at St. Andrew's Church, Broadway.

December 3-10, at the Union Church; and

December 3-10, at Holy Trinity Cathedral.

Information as to the hours of

services can be obtained from either

of these churches. All will be welcome at the services.

We do not hesitate to say that no Briton who lays any claim to the true welfare of his country will fail to do his bit in this great effort of the church at so critical a moment in the nation's history. With thanks for your courtesy. We are, Sir, Yours, etc.

ALFRED J. WALKER, Dean of

Holy Trinity Cathedral.

C. E. DARWENT, Pastor, Union

Church.

## The First Complete English Version Of Stendhal's 'Love'

Mr. Huneker Considers the Theories of the French Philosopher and Wit in the Light of His Experience as a Lover

By James Huneker

About every decade since 1880 Stendhal is rediscovered. The French writer had predicted his fame as maturing by the year 1880, and taking him at his word Paul Bourget wrote the essay on Luyle— to give Stendhal his true name—in the volumes devoted to psychological analysis certain poets and prose masters. But Sainte-Beuve and Taine had anticipated Bourget; indeed, it was the study of Stendhal which appeared in Sainte-Beuve's "Causeries du Lundi" of January 2 and 9, 1854, that determined the place of the author of "De l'Amour" in French letters. Stendhal died in 1842, but not before he had experienced the gratification of hearing from Balzac that he was a profound psychologist. He was. Not even that prober of the human soul Balzac himself was a profounder psychologist. Yet the general public has never taken "Red and Black" or "The Chartreuse of Parma" to its heart. As for the disquisition on Love, that is comparatively unknown, though highly esteemed by connoisseurs of the cynical, sensual and curious. And now, at last, it has been Englished. (Its aphorisms were in part translated years ago.) The translators of "De l'Amour" are Philip Sidney Woolf and Cecil K. Sidney Woolf, M. A. They have also furnished an introduction, some notes and, best of all, the three prefaces by Stendhal to his ill-fated volume, of which between 1822 and 1833 only seventeen copies were sold.

The book is "scrappy," evidently a collection of hastily written notes, jotted down at wide intervals and without continuity or sequence. But they are of interest not alone as throwing light upon the complex character of Stendhal but also because of their influence upon his successors. Nietzsche, a far more brilliant writer, benefited by these aphorisms. Before him Stendhal had enunciated the idea of the superman, the elect soul, one of the "happy few" of intellectual and artistic tastes. Before George Sand and her incubations on woman's wrongs we find Stendhal urging the higher education of the restless sex, arguing that if her mind is to be compressed by conventional formulas little may be expected of her mental or physical development; just as the feet of the Chinese woman prevent her from freely walking. It is odd, by the way, how this comparison, the feet of the Chinese female and the brain of the Caucasian female, survives in polemical literature. Voltaire employed it and before him it was used and no doubt it will be a century hence; for Chinese feet and European brains will always be the same. In the analysis of his followers: Tolstoy, George Meredith, Henry James and Paul Bourget. Tolstoy makes his acknowledgment to Stendhal in the matter of battle pictures. In that vast prose epic "War and Peace," the description of the Austerlitz defeat as seen through the eyes of young Nicholas Rostov is of the precise pattern woven by Stendhal in his portrayal of Waterloo and the wanderings around the edge of that mighty conflict by his hero, Fabrice del Dongo.

Whatever the finer shades of sensibility in the essay on love, its base is purely sensual. Stendhal was a materialist of the eighteenth century type and the father of the bizarre Witticism: Be virtuous and be biliary. His pet notion was that a man should not be in a woman's company longer than five minutes without making love; granting, of course, that the woman is pretty and pleasing. Stendhal had imbibed this idea when a soldier in the Napoleonic campaign; it was hussar tactics of the nation's responsibility to God and of their individual responsibility to the Nation. That we are several thousand miles from home does not relieve us of responsibility for the matter. We are British—sharing the life of our nation—and therefore helping or hindering the health of our nation by the quality of our own lives.

The special meetings in Shanghai will be as follow:—

November 26-30, at St. Andrew's Church, Broadway.

December 3-10, at the Union Church; and

December 3-10, at Holy Trinity Cathedral.

Information as to the hours of services can be obtained from either of these churches. All will be welcome at the services.

We do not hesitate to say that no Briton who lays any claim to the true welfare of his country will fail to do his bit in this great effort of the church at so critical a moment in the nation's history. With thanks for your courtesy. We are, Sir, Yours, etc.

ALFRED J. WALKER, Dean of

Holy Trinity Cathedral.

C. E. DARWENT, Pastor, Union

Church.

stability! thy name is woman." Although he passed his days embroidering upon the canvas of the Eternal Masculine portraits of the secular sex, Stendhal asserted, denying a certain French King, that women never vary. In this besieging desire for continual change he reveals himself as the male "sport" in the Darwinian sense. And if women are so pitifully inferior, why did he spend his life in pursuing them, in writing about them? Truly an ideal philanderer!

He fell into abyssal depths of love with Angela Pietragrua at Milan (not Pietra Grua, as the English translators print it). He was then a dashing soldier, and if Angela deceived him, he was youthful enough to survive the shock. Eleven years later he revisited Milan and wept when he again saw his Angela. He often wept copiously, possibly a relic of eighteenth century sensibility. Angela did not weep. However, she was sufficiently stirred to start a fresh affair with her faithful Frenchman.

Stendhal's study of the love passion is marred by the attempt to imprison a sentiment behind the bars of a mathematical formula. He had inherited from his studies of Condillac, Helvetius, Tracy, Chomfort, the need of a rigid schematology, a geometrical demonstration. The word "logic" was always on the tip of his tongue, and probably he would have come to blows with Professor Jewett because of his dictum: "Logic is neither an art nor a science, but a dodge." Love for Stendhal was without a spiritual horizon. It was entirely a matter of the senses. The psyche counted for little, manners for much. Both by tradition and temperament he is a sentimental epicurean, and he is the artistic descendant of Benjamin Constant's hero, Adolphe.

Stendhal made the mistake of the metaphysician in setting up categorical traps to snare such an elusive sentiment as love. They are artificial and bear a certain resemblance to Schopenhauerian theories. Both men preached what they did not practise. "Beauty is a promise of happiness," wrote Stendhal. The famous "crystallization" formula occurred to him when in a salt mine near Salzburg. He saw an elm twig covered with sparkling salt crystals, and he utilized the memory as an image to express the love that slowly discerns in the beloved one all perfections. There must be several crystallizations during the course of "true love."

His book is more autobiographical than sound psychology; that the author gleaned the facts from his own heart experiences only adds to the veracity of the work. As a breviary for lovers it is unique. It has been plundered for half a century by other writers and without acknowledgment. Stendhal and Schopenhauer could have shaken hands on the score of their unpopularity with their publics. Not founded on physiological truth, as is the love doctrine of Schopenhauer, that of Stendhal is of wider scope. It deals more with manners and fundamentals. It is a manual of tactics in the art of love by a superior strategist. His knowledge of woman on the social side is indubitable. His definitions and classifications are as keen, as deep as those of Michelet or Balzac. "Women! women! You are always the same," he tells a fair correspondent. It is a cardinal truth that few before him had the courage or clairvoyance to enunciate. Crowded with cripes, epigrams and wordly philosophy—human, all to human?—Stendhal's "Love" may be read and re-read without exhausting its wisdom, its Machiavellianism.

With all his boasting and parade of worldly knowledge Stendhal really loved but three times. This statement may shock his more naiive admirers, who see in him a second Casanova, yet a study of his life will prove it. He had gone to Paris from his birthplace, Grenoble, with the intention of becoming a second Don Juan, comical as this may seem. Experience soon showed him other aspects of a career. He was too refined, too tender hearted, to indulge in the dissipations of adolescence. The lunar ray of sentiment was in his brain; if he couldn't idealize a woman he would leave her. It was his misfortune, the lady's fortune, whoever she might have been, and the good luck of literature, that he never married. As a husband he would have been a resounding failure. Melanie Guilbert-Louison was an actress in Paris, who after keeping him on the tenterhooks of jealousy accepted his addresses. He couldn't marry her because the allowance made by his father did not suffice for himself; besides, she had a daughter by an early union. He confesses that lack of money was the chief reason for his timidity with women. A millionaire, he might have been a conquering and detestable hero. Stendhal always feared interruption by a stronger suitor, and his fears were usually verified. Nevertheless, he went with Guilbert to Marseilles, where she acted, and to support himself took a position in a commercial house. As he loathed business that meant for him a grand passion. But Louise married a Russian, Baskoff by name. For several weeks Stendhal was inconsolable. How he would have applauded the ironical cry of Jules Laforgue's "Hamlet"; "Stability!"

Natural History Note: The ground floor is a mouse's roof garden.

A despatch from Ohio says 1,500 acres of onions are burning. Oh, to be there with a steak!

"Soon came signals from the points ahead telling of the advances gained. Telephone operators called out the names of the positions taken as excitedly as if they were calling off the scores of a football match." At last we begin to understand the importance of the battle of the Somme.

Force of habit: Starting to tell your wife you were detained at the office when you get home earlier than usual.

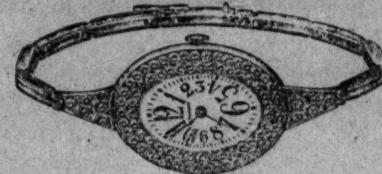
## 'We Will Never Forget Nor Forgive'

By Gaston Rive

"We will never forget them, nor will we ever forgive them."

With these words came to an end an interview of the writer with a Belgian young woman who escaped from Brussels a few weeks ago and recently landed in New York.

Grateful to Americans



## WRISTLET WATCHES

Expanding and Leather  
Gold and Silver

Stocked in all Grades

**HIRSBRUNNER & CO.**

"The Swiss House."

1 Nanking Road.

Telephone 218.

Washable

## "Synoleo" Color Wash

An Oil Paint thinned with Water  
applied like Distemper and drying as hard  
as Cement.

Gives Flat Enamel Results at Distemper  
Cost.

Specified by all the leading Architects.

Further Particulars and  
Book of Colours stocked in Shanghai

from

Branch House of Actual Manufacturers

Wilkinson, Heywood & Clark, Ltd

2A Kiukiang

Road.

Phone 2010



## COST OF GAS HEATING.

In making arrangements for heating your house this winter, it will be well to bear in mind that the price of coal is one-third higher than previously, whilst the price of gas remains the same.

### Gas Fires and Radiators

On Hire at 50 Cents Per Month.

Small charge for fixing and removing.

For particulars, apply to the

**SHANGHAI GAS CO., LTD.**

Office:

5 Thibet Road.

Showroom:

29 Nanking Road.

## We Will Never Forget Nor Forgive'

(Continued from Page 6)

upon us now, as it was two years ago at the beginning of the war. Our only crime then was to defend our land, our property. Our crime today, after two years of invasion, is that we Belgians, forgetting everything that divided us formerly, are united as one man and refuse to admit that the Germans had any right to violate our territory.

### Men and Women Hostages

"I was not at Brussels at the time the Germans marched into the city. One of my brothers, a priest, and I were living at our summer residence in a suburb of Charleroi. There is where I received the baptism of fire; there is where I learned what German methods of warfare are. A number of women, myself among them, were taken as hostages; that is, we were placed on a bridge over the Sambre, leading to the Town of Couillet, so that our lives would pay forfeit if the bridge should be blown up or damaged. Other civilians, some 300 or 400, men and women,

were placed in front of German regiments to prevent the 'enemy'—that is, the Belgians and French troops—from shooting. Involuntarily we were helping the invaders.

"A few days later my brother and I left for Brussels. Our summer residence had been stripped by the Germans of everything of value, from a painting to bottles of beer. One cannot truthfully say that the Boches are particular or hard to please when they pillage. Everything that is worth while is taken."

### Under Reign of Terror

"Asked regarding present conditions in Belgium, Mademoiselle replied:

"There are no conditions. We live under a regime of frightfulness, or, rather, under a reign of terror (le régime de la terreur). We are surrounded by spies. In the street cars, on the promenades, in the cafes, in the public markets, everywhere, we fear when talking to friends to be overheard; we only whisper to one another. For the least imprudent word one is arrested and sentenced to a term in jail. After 10 o'clock at night no one is permitted on the streets unless provided with a special permit."

"Is it true that many prominent Belgians have been arrested and sent to German prisons?"

"Hundreds and hundreds of Belgians are at this hour wasting away in German cells for so-called high treason. If one is caught mailing a letter to a soldier at the front, friend or relative, he is charged with high treason. That means a long term in prison, if not death. However, not everybody who is sentenced to death is executed. If one is rich enough he may, by paying a large sum of money to the treasury, redeem his life at the expense of his liberty."

"Take, for instance, the case of Count of Hemptinne, who was convicted of having communicated with the 'enemy.' His sentence was commuted to life imprisonment as soon as the court martial that sentenced him had investigated and found that the Count was able to pay a large sum. And so with many others, who today owe their lives to purchase. Whenever you read that Gen. von Bissing, the Military Governor, has 'graciously' commuted a death sentence you may ask yourself how much did that 'kindness' cost the victim in dollars and cents—or rather in marks."

### Court Martial Supreme

"The court martial is supreme;

there is no appeal save to the Kaiser—and you know what that means. A person who is arrested for political reasons or, as the Germans say, for having endangered the security of the empire (die Sicherheit des Reiches), can confer with his lawyer only on the day of his trial. On that day the counsel is informed for the first time of the charges against his client. This practically eliminates any chance of a successful defense.

"An intimate friend of mine, Miss Louise van de Vorst, is now serving a term of two years in a penal institution near Augsburg in Bavaria. Her crime consisted in circulating an anti-German newspaper called *La Libre Belgique* (Free Belgium). She had no lawyer, and, having refused to accept the services of a German attorney imposed by the court, she received an additional sentence of six months for contempt. The poor girl is now caning chairs in prison for the benefit of the German Empire."

"The soldiers, particularly the officers, manifest an outward respect for the ladies, but that respect smacks so much of affectation that no attention is paid to it. For instance, an officer who had a seat, rose to offer same to my companion, but with great dignity the lady refused it, saying: 'I cannot accept your seat, sir, as you have no right to anything that is Belgian.' At the next stop we got off leaving the passengers chuckling."

### A Journal of Mystery

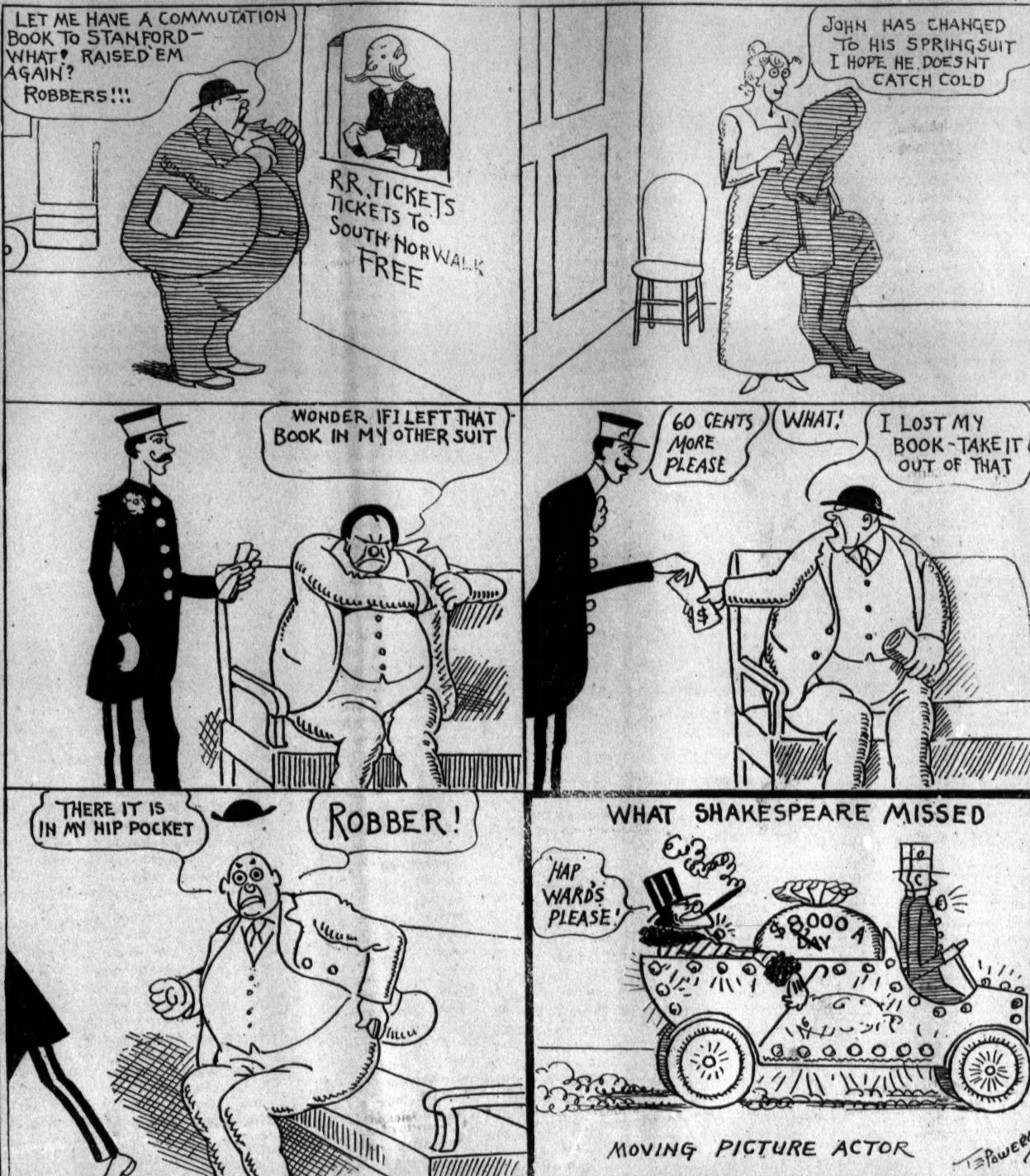
"What newspapers are you allowed to read?"

"Newspapers," smiled Mademoiselle; 'quelle blague! (what a joke!) The only news we get is German news, relating German victories and corresponding allies' defeats. We don't read them, although for our benefit they are printed partly in French. We have, however, an organ of our own, *La Libre Belgique*.

Whoever is found with a copy in his possession is arrested, convicted and sentenced to imprisonment and a fine. No one knows where that paper is printed nor where it is published, nor where it can be bought, nor who the editor is. And yet, as soon as it is printed Gen. von Bissing, the Governor General, finds a copy on his desk by a mysterious channel I am pledged on my honor not to reveal. Under the title *La Libre Belgique* is the following announcement: 'This paper is published irregularly regular.' Occasionally, however, some British or French

## What's The Use?

By Tom Powers



flyer throws down bundles of French and English newspapers, which are at once grabbed by whoever sees them and the news is passed along from one to another. At the time of the Battle of Loos the allied flyers bombarded us with little silk handkerchiefs woven in Belgian colors. We were overjoyed with the attention, although we knew that after every manifestation of that kind new and severer reprisals would follow."

### All Belgians United

"What about the Flemish question?"

Mile. Clar-Montin threw back her head and slowly answered:

"There are today no Flemish nor Walloon; there are only Belgians; nor are there any Socialists, Catholics or Liberals. There is but one united Belgium, hoping and praying for her liberation, which must come if there is a God above us."

"What of the economic situation?"

"I have already said that without America we would starve. In American warehouses we get all the canned goods we need, either at very reasonable prices or without price to those too poor to pay. Fresh supplies are at such a price at the regular stores that it is almost prohibitive. When I left Brussels these were the prices quoted: Ham, 5 francs a pound; meat, 4 and 5 francs; butter, 2 1/2 francs; eggs, 6 cents apiece. As you see, one must be very rich to indulge in these luxuries. Wool, cotton, wheat, sugar, potatoes, copper have completely disappeared. That is to say that the Boches buy everything in sight which they need, regardless of our needs. They pay for it at their own prices, which they fix themselves, the seller having nothing to say. They pay in scrips of German paper marks, redeemable in gold—God knows when."

"They placed the value of copper at 35 cents a pound. There are in Belgium nearly three thousand breweries, all having those large copper kettles. These have all been taken by the Germans and shipped across the Rhine, leaving our breweries to solve the problem of making beer without copper kettles. Every piece of machinery which the Boches can use has thus been taken away from their legitimate owners and shipped to Germany. That is why our industries are idle. Of course, if we were willing to work against our own soldiers or our allies we could keep our machinery and be in favor with our oppressors, but there are no such renegades among us. We suffer in patience; we know that a day of reckoning will come, and on that day the world will know that we will never forget them, nor will we ever forgive them."



**Dr. John Goddard**

Optician

Refracting

and

Manufacturing

—

Toric Lenses

—

Invisible Bifocals

—

Sun Glasses

in

Various Shades

**W. T. Findley M. D.**

26, Nanking Road

**CLAIRVOYANT**

CONSULT

**ZELLDO**

On Love Marriage and Speculations

Strictly confidential and reliable

Savoy Hotel, Room 25:

Hours 9.30 a.m. to 7 p.m.

Sunday included

**INTERNATIONAL CLEANING AND**

**DYEING WORKS**

**F 126 BUBBLING WELL ROAD**

9748

## St. Charles Cream Cake.

1 Cupful flour  
2 Teaspoonfuls baking powder  
1 Teaspoonful salt  
1 Teaspoonful lemon juice  
3 Tablespoonfuls good lard  
1/2 Cupful sugar  
4 Egg yolks  
1/4 Cupful St. Charles Cream  
4 Egg whites stiffly beaten  
(Use level measurements)

Mix and sift dry ingredients. Cream the lard, add the sugar gradually, creaming after each addition. Beat the yolks until foamy, and add to the creamed lard and sugar. Add dry ingredients and milk alternately, then the lemon juice. Beat 15 minutes, then fold in the stiffly beaten whites; pour into the cake pan and bake in moderate oven forty-five minutes.

**Connell Bros. Company,**  
AGENTS FOR CHINA.



## FINANCIAL AND COMMERCIAL NEWS

## Exchange and Bullion

Shanghai, November 15, 1916.  
Money and Bullion  
Gold Dollar Bank's buying  
rate 30 1/4 = Tls. 1.24 @ 72.8 = \$1.71  
Mex. Dollars: Market rate: 72.55  
Shai Gold Bars: 978 touch... —  
Bar Silver ..... 1780  
Copper Cash .....  
Sovereigns: Buying rate @ 3-3 1/2 = Tls. 6.08  
Exch. @ 72.8 = Mex. ... \$ 8.29  
Peking Bar ..... Tls. 319 1/2  
Native Interest ..... 12

## Latest London Quotations

Bar Silver ..... 34 1/2 d.  
Bank rate of discount ..... 6%  
Market rate of discount:—  
3 m-s ..... %  
4 m-s ..... %  
6 m-s ..... %  
Exchange on Shanghai, 60 d-s. Ex. Paris on London ..... Fr. 27.80  
Ex. N. Y. on London T.T. \$ 476 1/2  
Consols ..... £ —

## Exchange Closing Quotations

London ..... T.T. 3-8%  
London ..... Demand 3-8 1/2%  
India ..... T.T. 24 1/2%  
Paris ..... T.T. 460%  
Paris ..... Demand 461  
Price of Mid-American, Jan. 20.07  
Price of Mid-American, March 20.19  
Tone of market, Firm.  
New York Market:—  
Jan.-Feb. shipment.  
Broach ..... 69.50  
Hinganghat ..... 68.00  
Yoemal ..... 67.00  
F. Bengal ..... 58.50  
Akola and Nagpur ..... 67.50

## Bank's Buying Rates

London ..... 4 m-s. Cds. 3-5 1/2%  
London ..... 4 m-s. Dcys. 3-5 1/2%  
London ..... 6 m-s. Cds. 3-5 1/2%  
London ..... 6 m-s. Dcys. 3-5 1/2%  
Paris ..... 4 m-s. 476 1/2%  
New York ..... 4 m-s. 81%

CUSTOMS HOUSE RATE OF EX-  
CHANGE FOR NOVEMBER

£1 = Hk. Tls. 5.70  
Hk. Tls. 1 = France 4.87  
" " 1 = Marks 2.98  
Gold \$1 = Hk. Tls. 1.20  
Hk. Tls. 1 = Yen 1.64  
" " 1 = Rupees 2.62  
" " 1 = Rouble 2.72  
" " 1 = Mex. \$1.50  
† Nominal

Stock Exchange  
Transactions

Shanghai, November 15, 1916.  
TODAY'S QUOTATIONS  
Official Anglo-Javas Tls. 11.50

Sharebrokers' Association  
Transactions

Shanghai, November 15, 1916.  
BUSINESS DONE  
Official Cathay P. and O. Tls. 10.00 cash  
Anglo-Javas Tls. 11.50 cash

## London Rubber Market

Reuter's Service  
London, November 14.—Today's rubber prices were:—  
Plantation First Latex. Spot 2s. 8d. Paid.  
January to March 2s. 8 1/2 d. Paid.  
Tendency of Market steady.  
London, November 15.—Last quotation. Spot 2s. 7 1/2 d. Paid.  
January to March 2s. 8 1/2 d. Paid.  
Tendency of Market steady.

## U. K. METAL MARKET

Reuter's Service  
London, Nov. 14.—Today's metal prices were as follows:—

£ s. d.  
Standard Copper G. M. B. f.o.b. 128 10 0  
American Electrolytic 99 90%  
Copper f.o.b. 150 10 0  
Lead L. B. c.i.f. per ton. Nominal  
Soft Lead "Spanish" f.o.b. 30 0 0  
Quicksilver, Second hand Ex  
Warehouse f.o.b. (1/-)  
Extra in flask ..... 17 15 0  
Timbales I. C. W. 20/24 100  
lbs. 112 Sheets per Case  
tin lined Cases without  
Hoops f.o.b. Wales 31/- Nominal  
Muntz Metal, f.o.b. London or  
Liverpool (less 1/2%) ..... 16  
Standard Tin (Cash) ..... 187 7 6  
Spelter (ordy soft) f.o.b. 55 2 6  
Galvanized Sheets 24 Gauge  
f.o.b. ..... 26 5 0  
Standard Tin (3 Months) ..... 189 10 0

## SEMAMBU DIVIDEND

At a board meeting of the Semambu Rubber Estates, Ltd., held on Monday, it was decided to pay an interim dividend of 5 taels cents per share on December 1 next.

"BICKERTON'S"  
PRIVATE HOTEL

Established 20 years.  
102 Bubbling Well Road. Seven  
minutes from Bund by trams which  
stop at the door. Strictly first-class  
cuisine under the personal super-  
vision of the proprietress. 60 rooms,  
separate baths, with hot and cold  
water, electric light. Tel. W. 1271.

## Cotton Market Report

Messrs. Spunt and Co. write as follows:—

China Cotton.—In so far as price changes are concerned the market during the past week has been rather inactive and only a small business is reported from 3 to 5 mace lower, at the close however the market has firmed up, sellers being rather conspicuous by their absence.

The arrivals of Cotton have diminished considerably and while last week they were in the neighborhood of over 5,000 bales, those of the current week have averaged 1,500 to 2,000 bales per day.

Under the circumstances therefore, it would seem for the present as if the chances are rather against the market, however should there be any decline in silver, sharp fluctuations are bound to take place and purchases on weak markets will prove profitable in the long run.

Tone of the market, Firm.

Liverpool:—

Egyptian Cotton, F. G. F.

Brown ..... 19.30

Price of Fine M. C. Bengal ..... 8.50

Price of Mid-American ..... 11.68

Price of Mid-Americans last reported ..... 11.49

Tone of market, Firm.

New York Market:—

Jan.-Feb. shipment.

Broad ..... 69.50

Hinganghat ..... 68.00

Yoemal ..... 67.00

F. Bengal ..... 58.50

Akola and Nagpur ..... 67.50

## October Rubber Outputs

The output of Rubber from the Taiping Rubber Estates, Limited (1912) for the month of October, was 15,000 lbs.

## COMMERCIAL CABLES

Reuter's Service  
London, November 14.—Today's rates, prices and deliveries were as follows:—

Consols 2 1/2% for a/c ..... 56  
Cheques on London at Paris ..... 27.80  
T. T. on London at New York ..... 4.76 1/4  
Bar Silver (Spot) ..... 34 1/2

Bank of England Rate of Discount 6%

Market rate of Discount ..... 5 1/2%

Cotton: Egyptian F. G. F. ..... 19.30

Cotton: M. G. Fine Sclnde and Bengal ..... 8.50

Cotton: Mid American Spot ..... 11.68

Plantation Rubber December 2/8 paid

Deliveries China Silk ..... 78 Bales

Deliveries Canton Silk ..... 58 Bales

Deliveries Japan Silk ..... 52 Bales

Tone of Tea Market, Firm.

## BATU ANAM DIVIDEND

At a meeting of the board of directors of the Batu Anam (Johore) Rubber Estates, Ltd., held on Monday, it was decided to pay a dividend of 5 taels cents per share on December 1 next.

## The Cathay Trust, Ltd.

Paid-up Capital ..... £220,899

## LOANS, AT LOW RATES OF

INTEREST, GRANTED ON

APPROVED SECURITIES.

J. C. DYER Manager.

J. A. WATTIE & Co., Ltd.

Secretaries and General Managers,

10 Canton Road, Shanghai.

## "Write for—

A Brief Explanation  
of the Principles upon  
which Life Assurance  
is Founded,"

to

Head Office,

The China Mutual Life

Insurance Company, Ltd.

10 Canton Road,

Shanghai.

Telephone No. 398.

## British-America Assurance Co.

The undersigned, as agents for the above company, are prepared to grant policies against Fire or Foreign and Native Risk at Current Rates.

## FRAZAR &amp; Co.

## LONDON-TO-PARIS TRIP

## IS NO HOLIDAY JAUNT

Correspondent Describes Pass-  
port and Other Annoyances,  
Some Humorous

STRANGERS NOT WANTED  
Visitor Found Paris Looking  
More Like Herself Today  
Than a Year Ago

By James M. Tuohy

Paris is not herself again as yet, but she looks more like herself than she did a year ago. She is still, of course, a subdued and chastened Paris. She is a Paris with no thrills. There is confidence in her mien, a proud confidence begotten of Verdun the most valiant and significant incident of this Homeric war so far. What France endured and overcame at Verdun no army had ever yet been called upon to face. It demanded qualities hitherto supposed, by reason of one of those popular myths that nations are so prone to create about themselves, to be the special heritage of the Anglo-Saxon, and it produced those qualities in the French in a degree never exhibited by any Anglo-Saxon race. The courage of the Latin-Celts was supposed to be brilliant, intrepid, but effervescent. At Verdun it has shown itself to be the courage that under suffering and sacrifice becomes hard and unyielding granite.

They evidently don't want strangers in France at present. The passport regulations have been drawn so taut by the Franco-British authorities that you must have a real, substantial and imperative reason, of which you must furnish evidence, before your passport has any chance of being vied. You have to undergo two or three very searching cross-examinations at the hands of courteous but quite inexorable military and civil officials at the British Military Passport Office and the French Consulate General in London before your passport gets the official cachet. It is quite surprising to note how many applicants are tripped up and referred back owing to their inability to give satisfactory explanations on points that seem of importance to the military. Doubtless the bulk of the applicants have nothing to conceal, but when you have been submitted to the inquisition for a little you almost begin to doubt your own good faith. Nothing is taken for granted. The axioms of the British Constitution that you are innocent until you are proved guilty is reversed. Every one is regarded as a suspect. It is the only way in the circumstances, and one must accept it philosophically.

When Your Troubles Begin

When you have got your papers in order your troubles really begin. The only civilian route to France now open from London is via Southampton and Havre. The train leaves Waterloo at 10.50 p.m. and you are advised to be there at 9 if you want a seat. The consequence is that the crowd begins to form up shortly after 8, and when the train is brought alongside the platform there is a wild rush for seats. This proves to be quite unnecessary as far as first-class accommodation is concerned, for, although no reservations can be made beforehand, there is enough room in the high-priced cars. But with the second and third-class it is very different. The people are packed in like sardines. The passengers are a pretty good mixture of all allied and neutral nationalities. It is moreover, a very quiet crowd; there is a pervading sadness everywhere. Perhaps the majority are relatives of wounded soldiers; many must know they are going to a deathbed. The women, and some of the men too for that matter, look forward to the crossing with apprehension, lest a "mistake" like the Sussex by a punctilious German submarine commander may interrupt the trip.

The night I was crossing the tragic-comic element was supplied by a band of Italian conscripts going to join the colors. They were full of spirits in every sense of the term. They had provided, moreover, against any chance of a diminution in the supply by bringing flasks of chianti slung round their necks. They all had flasks; most of them had large Italian flags as well, which were waved as they sang patriotic songs. A band of handsome, buxom, tearful Italian women saw them off, and while the men sang the women wept, but through their tears they stoically enjoined their menfolk to fight for liberty. The men were husky looking chaps, and they were accompanied by fourteen boy volunteers. In the case of two brothers of about fourteen and sixteen their mother imploringly besought them to remain behind, but they were determined upon going, and went. One can only hope that the war will be over before the services of these brave lads are available.

Passports Make the Delay

The trains on both sides of the channel and the steamer that crosses it run just as quickly as in peace time; indeed, the steamer makes better time. The fact that it takes you least twenty-four hours to get from London to Paris by this route, which is about twice the normal

time, is due mainly to delays over passport examinations.

We arrived at Southampton at midnight, and the steamer, instead of starting in half an hour, was delayed four hours and a half. Yet the arrangements at Southampton are far better than at Havre. When you leave the train you pass through a line of soldiers to a dockside shed, where four rows of benches, each holding about twenty-five persons, are arranged. You take your place on one of the benches in the order in which you gain the shed—the experienced ones don't lose any time in the transit—and when the benches are filled the remaining passengers stand in rows behind, taking their places on the benches as these are emptied.

Paris is not herself again as yet, but she looks more like herself than she did a year ago. She is still, of course, a subdued and chastened Paris. She is a Paris with no thrills. There is confidence in her mien, a proud confidence begotten of Verdun the most valiant and significant incident of this Homeric war so far. What France endured and overcame at Verdun no army had ever yet been called upon to face. It demanded qualities hitherto supposed, by reason of one of those popular myths that nations are so prone to create about themselves, to be the special heritage of the Anglo-Saxon, and it produced those qualities in the French in a degree never exhibited by any Anglo-Saxon race. The courage of the Latin-Celts was supposed to be brilliant, intrepid, but effervescent. At Verdun it has shown itself to be the courage that under suffering and sacrifice becomes hard and unyielding granite.

They evidently don't want strangers in France at present. The passport regulations have been drawn so taut by the Franco-British authorities that you must have a real, substantial and imperative reason, of which you must furnish evidence, before your passport has any chance of being vied. You have to undergo two or three very searching cross-examinations at the hands of courteous but quite inexorable military and civil officials at the British Military Passport Office and the French Consulate General in London before your passport gets the official cachet. It is quite surprising to note how many applicants are tripped up and referred back owing to their inability to give satisfactory explanations on points that seem of importance to the military. Doubtless the bulk of the applicants have nothing to conceal, but when you have been submitted to the inquisition for a little you almost begin to doubt your own good faith. Nothing is taken for granted. The axioms of the British Constitution that you are innocent until you are proved guilty is reversed. Every one is regarded as a suspect. It is the only way in the circumstances, and one must accept it philosophically.

You now find yourself in a room filled with officials sitting behind a barrier, round which the passengers proceed from one to the other. They all have their uses, no doubt. Some stamp your passport, others write things upon it, others ask you questions, and still others try to relieve the terrible tedium of their work by attempting to be witty. The last man you come to reads your description on the passport very narrowly—"nose medium, chin round, eyes gray, face oval, mouth normal," or some other such speakingly distinctive personal particulars (mine was supplied by an obliging policeman at the Foreign Office Passport Department). Then consults a card index to discover, doubtless, if you are among the banned ones. Supposing you are not, he puts the final decorative touch to the unfortunate passport, which is by this time a cross between a cubist picture and a blank for testing rubber stamps.

On Business of The World

I said you must have definite and imperative business in France to get a passport at all. You must have correspondence or other documents to prove that claim. In London one official had marked my passport as being issued "on business of the New York World," while another had written that I was going "on business connected with house property in Paris." Both statements were made on the same information, and I could only imagine that there was some occult official reason for the variation. One of the lynx-eyed officials at Southampton detected this and asked me, suspiciously, what was the meaning of the discrepancy. I submitted that there was no discrepancy, only two different ways of describing the same thing. He was unconvinced, and, looking me over with penetrating eye, asked "Have you any proof of your business in Paris?" I had the letters on which the passport was originally granted and handed them to him. He read them deliberately and then passed me on to another young man, who was the wag of the room and had just been chaffing a Russian about his unpronounceable name. My name to the untrained eye is a little mysterious itself, and this young man, wrinkling up his brows as he tried to master its unusual vowel and aspirate combination, asked me in a tone of solemn surprise: "And what am I to make of this?" I told him what to make of it, and was relieved from the necessity of further explanation by his colleague, who, in accent I recognized, remarked to him: "Yeran, man, it's a well known Irish name."

## Chinese and Foreign Banking Announcements

## Chartered Bank of India, Australia and China

Incorporated by Royal Charter, 1853.

Capital £1,300,000 Reserve Fund 1,000,000 Reserve Liability of Shareholders 1,200,000

Head Office: 38 BISHOPSGATE, LONDON, E. C.

Court of Directors:

Sir Montagu Cornish Turner, Chairman. Sir Henry S. Cunningham, K.C.I.E. T. Cuthbertson, Esq. Sir Alfred Dent, K.C.M.G. W. H. Nevile Gooson, Esq. The Rt. Hon. Lord George Hamilton, G.C.S.I. W. F. Mitchell, Esq. Lewis Alexander Wallace, Esq.

Bankers: The Bank of England. The London City &amp; Midland Bank, Limited. The London County &amp; Westminster Bank, Limited. The National Provincial Bank of England, Limited. The National Bank of Scotland, Limited.

Agencies and Branches:

Amritsar Iloilo Puket Bangkok Ipoh Rangoon Batavia Karachi Saigon Semeny Klang Seremban Calcutta Kobe Singapore Canton Kuala-Lumpur Shanghai Cebu Madras Sourabaya Colombo Malacca Taiping Dehli Manila (F.M.S.) Foochow Medan Tavoy (Lower) Haiphong New York Burma) Hawke Feking Tientsin Hongkong Penang Yokohama

Shanghai Branch, 18 The Bund. Drafts granted on the above Agencies and Branches and also on the principal Commercial Cities throughout the world. Bills of Exchange bought and received for Collection. Travelling Letters of Credit issued and every description of Banking and Exchange business undertaken.

Interest allowed on Current Deposit Account, according to arrangement. Fixed Deposits are received for twelve months and shorter periods at rates to be ascertained on application.

W. B. SUTHERLAND, Manager.

## BANQUE DE L'INDO-CHINE

Capital Frs. 48,000,000.00 Reserves Frs. 48,000,000.00

Successors et Agences: Bangkok Hanoi Saigon Battambang Hongkong Shanghai Canton Mengtze Singapore Djibouti Noumea Tientsin Dondichery Peking Toulane Haiphong Papeete Hankou Phnom-Penh

Bankers: In France: Comptoir National d'Escompte de Paris; Credit Lyonnais; Banque de Paris et des Pays-Bas; Credit Industriel et Commercial Societe Generale.

In London: The Union of London and Smith's Bank, Ltd.; Comptoir National d'Escompte des Paris; Credit Lyonnais.

This Shanghai Agency undertakes all banking operations and exchange business, grants credits on goods and approved securities and receives deposits on current and fixed deposits according to arrangement.

L. ARDAIN, Manager.

## Banque Belge Pour L'Etranger

Filiale de la Societe Generale de Belgique Societe Anonyme Paid-up Capital Frs. 30,000,000

Head Office: BRUSSELS. London Office: 2 Bishopsgate Branches at Peking, Tientsin, Alexandria, Cairo (Egypt), and Rotterdam.

President: JEAN JADOT, Gouverneur Societe Generale de Belgique.

Bankers: London Martin's Bank, Ltd. Brussels Societe Generale de Belgique.

ANTWERP: Banque d'Anvers.

PARIS: Banque de l'Union Parisienne, Societe Anonyme.

LYONS and MARSEILLE: Comptoir National d'Escompte d'Paris.

NEW YORK: National City Bank of New York.

Interest allowed on Current Accounts Tael and fixed deposits according to arrangements.

Every description of banking and exchange business transacted.

W. A. HOEHN, Manager.

## Hongkong &amp; Shanghai Banking Corporation

Paid-up Capital \$15,000,000 Reserve Funds:— Sterling £1,500,000 • 2s. \$15,000,000 Silver 15,000,000

Reserve liability of Proprietors \$15,000,000

Head Office: HONGKONG. Court of Directors:

W. L. Patten, Esq., Chairman. S. H. Dodwell, Esq., Deputy

G. T. M. Edkins, Esq. (Chairman. C. S. Gubay, Esq.

Hon. Mr. P. H. Holyoak.

Hon. Mr. D. Landale.

J. A. Plummer, Esq.

Hon. Mr. E. Shillim.

Chief Manager:

Hongkong—N. J. STARR.

Branches and Agencies:

Amoy Ipoh Peking

Bankok Johore Pasang

Batavia Kobe Rangoon

Bombay Kuala-Saigon

Calcutta Lumpur S. Francisco

Canton London Shanghai

Colombo Lyons Singapore

Foochow Malacca Sourabaya

Hankow Mania Tientsin

Harbin Nagasaki Tsin-tau

Iloilo New York Yokohama

London Bankers: London County and Westminster Bank, Ltd.

Shanghai Branch: 12, The Bund.

Sub-Agency: 9 Broadway.

Interest allowed on Current Ac-

counts and on Fixed Deposits accord-

ing to arrangement.

Local Bills Discounted.

Credits granted on approved

Securities, and every description of

Banking and Exchange business

transacted.

Drafts granted on London and the

chief commercial places in Europe,

India, Australia, Africa, China,

Japan and America.

A. G. STEPHEN. Manager.

Roubles.

Capital (fully-paid) 45,000,000

Reserve Fund 22,000,000

Kgs. Tls.

Capital Contributed by the

Chinese Government 3,500,000

Reserve Fund 1,723,000

Head Office: PETROGRAD.

Paris Office: 9, RUE Boudreau.

London Office: 64, Old Broad St., E.C.

Bankers: LONDON: Messrs. Glyn, Mills, Currie &amp; Co.

PARIS: Societe Generale pour favoriser le Developement du Commerce et de l'Industrie en France. Banque de Paris et des Pays-Bas.

LONDON: Societe Generale pour favoriser le Developement du Commerce et de l'Industrie en France.

For Eastern Branches and Agencies

Bombay Hainan Peking

Calcutta Hankow Shanghai

Chanchun Harbin Tientsin

(Kwan-Hong Kong Tsingtao

(Kwangchow) Newchwang Vladivostock

Chefoo Nicolayevsk Yokohama

Daiy (Dairen o-A

55 Branches and Agencies in

Russia, Siberia and Mongolia.

SHANGHAI BRANCH

Interest allowed on Current Ac-

counts and Fixed Deposits in Tael,

Dollars and Roubles. Terms on

application.

Local Bills discounted. Special

facilities for Russian Exchange.

Foreign Exchange on the principal

cities of the world bought and sold.

SARO DOURAS BOXES:

J. JEZIERSKI,

Q. CARRERE,

Managers for China

and Japan

Paid-up Capital \$200,000

All kinds of banking business

transacted.

Currency Exchange a specialty.

Special department for handling

loans against warehouse receipts and

other commercial paper.

Interest on Tael current accounts

2%.

Particular of interest allowed on

Dollar current accounts and fixed

deposits can be obtained on applica-

tion.

K. P. CHEN, General Manager.

## The Bank of China.

Specially authorised by Presidential Mandate of 16th April, 1915

Authorised Capital \$80,000,000

Paid-up Capital \$10,000,000

HEAD OFFICE: PEKING. Branches and Agencies:

Peking, Tientsin, Newchwang,

Mukden, Changkow, Hartka,

Daiyen, Tsinan, Tsingtao, Kaifung,

Hankow, Ichang, Shensi, Wuhu,

Yangtow, Chinkiang, Nanking,

Shanghai, Hangchow, Ningpo, Foo-

chow, Canton, Nanchang, Taiyuan,

etc., etc.

SHANGHAI BRANCH,

3 HANKOW ROAD.

Loans granted on approved

securities. Local Bills discounted.

Interest allowed on Current Deposit

Account in Taels at the rate of 2

per cent. per annum and on Fixed

Deposits at the following rates:

For 3 months at the rate of 3 per

cent. per annum.

For 6 months at the rate of 4 per

cent. per annum.

For 12 months at the rate of 5 per

cent. per annum.

SUNG HAN-CHANG,

Manager.

Deposits of not less than \$1, or

over \$100, will be received at one

time.

Not more than \$1,000 will be re-

ceived in one year from any single

depositor whose credit balance shall

not at any time exceed the sum of

\$5,000.

Interest at the rate of 3 1/2 per cent.

per annum will be allowed on the

monthly minimum balance. Deposits

may be withdrawn on demand. Ac-

counts will be kept either in Mexican

Dollars or Taels, at the option of the

Depositors will be presented with

Pass Books in which all transac-

tions will be entered. Pass Books must

be presented when paying in or

withdrawing money.

Office Hours—10 a.m. to 3 p.m.

Saturday, 10 a.m. to 12 noon.

HEAD OFFICE: AMSTERDAM.

Head Agency: BATAVIA

Agencies in Holland:

THE HAGUE and ROTTERDAM.

Branches:

Banjarmasin Padang Soerakarta

Bandoeng Palembang Tandjung Batai

Cheribon Pekalongan Tebing-Tenggi

Djember Penang Tegal

Djokjakarta Pontianak Telok-Betong

Hongkong Rangoon Tj. Latjap

Kota-Radja Semarang Weltevreden

Makassar Singapore

Medan Soerabaya

London Bankers: Union of London and Smith's Bank, Ltd.

Correspondents at the principal

places in Europe, Asia, Australia

and North

## GENERAL SHIPPING NEWS

## Future Sailings

## FOR AMERICA AND CANADA

Date	Time	Destination	Ship's Name	Flag	Agents
Nov 16	18 P.M.	New York via Panama	Kanagawa maru	Jap. N.Y.K.	
18 P.M.	Tacoma etc.	Canada maru	Jap. A.T.C.		
18 P.M.	San Francisco	China	Am. C.M.S. Co.		
18 9.30*	Vancouver etc.	Empress of Japan	Br. C.P.O.		
21	Tacoma	Itosukibima maru	Jap. C.P.O.		
27	10.30* Seattle	Yokohama maru	Jap. N.Y.K.		
Dec	2 P.M.	Seattle etc.	Empress of Asia	Br. C.P.O.S.	
2	10.30* Seattle	Korea maru	Jap. A.T.C.		
12	10.30* Seattle	Venezuela	Am. C.P.O.S.		
18	10.30* Seattle	Siberia maru	Jap. A.T.C.		
21	10.30* Seattle, Victoria etc.	Tambo maru	Jap. N.Y.K.		
22	10.30* Seattle	Tenyo maru	Jap. A.T.C.		
23	10.30* Seattle	Empress of Russia	Br. C.P.O.S.		
Jan 2	10.30* Seattle	Ecuador	Am. C.P.M.S. Co.		
2	10.30* Seattle, Victoria etc.	Shidzuoka maru	Jap. N.Y.K.	The Bund. Tel. No. 3256.	

## FOR JAPAN PORTS

Nov 16	10.30* D.L.	Moli, Kobe, Yokohama	Malta	Br. P. & O.	
16 2.30	Kobe & Osaka	Kasuga maru	Jap. N.Y.K.		
17 8.00	Nagasaki	Poltava	Br. C.P.O.		
17 8.30*	Nagasaki, Kobe, Yokohama	Gleniffer	Br. C.P.O.		
18 8.30*	Nagasaki, Kobe, Yokohama	Yawata maru	Jap. N.Y.K.		
18 8.30*	Nagasaki, Kobe, Yokohama	Empress of Japan	Br. C.P.O.		
20	Kobe, Yokohama	Kashimi maru	Jap. N.Y.K.		
21 7.00*	Nagasaki, Moli, Kobe	Hakui maru	Jap. N.Y.K.		
Dec 2 noon	Nagasaki, Kobe, Yokohama	Kire maru	Jap. A.T.C.		

## FOR EUROPE, INDIA, STRAITS, ETC.

Nov 17	8 A.M.	Marseilles etc.	Atlantique	Fr. Cie M. M.	
24	10.30* P.M.	Java Ports	Tjikini	Dut. H.-C. T. Co.	
25	10.30* P.M.	Genoa, London etc.	Gienigle	Br. Glen Line	
27	10.30* P.M.	Marseilles, London via Suez	Malta	Br. J. M. & Co.	
Dec	4	D.L. Liverpool via Cape	Merloneathshire	Br. J. M. & Co.	
5	London via Hongkong etc	Kaneri maru	Jap. N.Y.K.		
8	D.L. Liverpool via Cape	Odysseus	Br. B. & S.		
10	D.M. Marseilles etc.	Amazone	Fr. Cie M. M.		
11	10.30* Marseilles, London via Suez	Nankin	Br. P. & O.		
15	P.M. Genoa, London etc.	Gleniffer	Br. Glen Line		
17	D.L. Liverpool via Cape	Ningchow	Br. B. & S.		
17	D.L. London via Cape	Kemun	Br. B. & S.		
20	D.L. London via Cape	Peleus	Jap. N.Y.K.		
24	D.L. London via Cape	Kashima maru	Jap. N.Y.K.		
Jan 3	D.L. London via Cape	Tenzer	Br. B. & S.		
17	D.L. London via Cape	Phemius	Br. B. & S.		

## FOR SOUTHERN PORTS

Nov 16	10.30* D.L.	Swatow	Wenchow	Br. B. & S.	
18	4.00	Amoy, Hongkong, Canton	Sinkiang	Br. B. & S.	
17	4.00	Ningpo	Hsin Peking	Chi. C.M.S.N. Co.	
17	8.00	Ningpo, Wenchow	Poohi	Chi. C.M.S.N. Co.	
17	8.00	Tsingtao	Hsinan	Chi. C.M.S.N. Co.	
17	8.00	Tsingtao	Holow	Br. B. & S.	
17	8.00	Hongkong via Manila	Empress of Asia	Br. C.P.O. S.	
18	8.00	Takao, Foochow via Keelung	Kohoku maru	Jap. N.Y.K.	
18	8.00	Hongkong, Canton	Anhui	Br. B. & S.	
21	8.00	Hongkong, Canton	Linchow	Br. B. & S.	
22	8.00	Hongkong	Korea maru	Jap. A.T.C.	
23	8.00	Hongkong via Manila	Venezuela	Am. P.M.S. Co.	
Dec	5 A.M.	Hongkong	Tambo maru	Jap. A.M. P.M.S. Co.	
14	8.00	Hongkong via Manila	Ecuador	Am. P.M.S. Co.	

## FOR NORTHERN PORTS

Nov 16	10.30* D.L.	Weihsiawei, Chefoo, Tientsin	Fengtien	Br. B. & S.	
17	8.00	Vladivostock	Kangwei	Br. R.V.F.	
17	8.00	Tingtao, Dalny	Kobe maru	Jap. S. M. E.	
17	8.00	Tsingtao	Kungpiao	Chi. C.M.S.N. Co.	
17	8.00	Tsingtao	Ono maru	Jap. S. M. R.	
17	8.00	Tsingtao	Gleniffer	Br. Glen Line	
17	8.00	Vladivostock	Isshin maru	Jap. S. M. R.	
18	8.00	Tsingtao	Shengtung	Br. B. & S.	
21	8.00	Dalny direct	Sakaki maru	Jap. S. M. R.	
21	8.00	Weihsiawei, Chefoo, Tientsin	Shunsei	Br. B. & S.	
22	10.30* Tientsin via Tsingtao	Keeling maru	Jap. N.Y.K.		

## FOR RIVER PORTS

Nov 16	M.N.	Hankow etc.	Tailee maru	Jap. N.Y.K.	
16	M.N.	do	Kiangwah	Chi. C.M.S.N. Co.	
17	M.N.	do	Loongwo	Br. J. M. & Co.	
18	M.N.	do	Neankin	Br. B. & S.	
18	M.N.	do	Fengyang maru	Jap. N.Y.K.	
19	M.N.	do	Kiangtung	Chi. C.M.S.N. Co.	
20	M.N.	do	Yohyang maru	Jap. N.Y.K.	
21	M.N.	do	Wuchang	Br. B. & S.	

\*A.M. M.N.—Midnight. D.L.—Daylight.

## Arrivals

Date	From	Ship's Name	Tons	Flag	Agents	Berth
Nov 15	Ningpo	Hein Peking	2685	Br. B. & S.	ONCW	
Nov 15	Ningpo	Hein Ninghsao	2151	Chi. N.S. Co.	NSEW	
Nov 15	Chefoo	Fengtien	1073	Br. B. & S.	WW	
Nov 15	Tsingtao	Ono maru	1043	Br. S.M.R.	WW	
Nov 15	Vladivostock	Poltava	1960	Rus. R. V. F.	SP	
Nov 15	Japan	Yawata maru	159	Jap. N.Y.K.	NYKW	

## Departures

Date	For	Ship's Name	Tons	Flag	Agents	Berth
Nov 15	Hankow etc.	Luensy	1735	Br. B. & S.		
15	Hankow etc.	Tehhsing	937	Br. G. & C. O.		
15	Wuhu	Tuckwo	270	Br. J. M. & Co.		
15	Chefoo, Tientsin	Yusung	1223	Br. J. M. & Co.		
15	Hankow	Koosngh	3233	Br. J. M. & Co.		
15	Hongkong, Canton	Tseangtah	475	Br. C. I. E. L. & Co.		
15	Ningpo	Chikang	135	Br. B. & S.		
15	Ningpo	Hsin Peking	2868	Br. B. & S.		
15	Ningpo	Hsin Ninghsao	2151	Chi. N.S. Co.		

## Men-of-War in Port

Session	Date	From	Name	Flag and Rating	Tons	Guns	Men	Commander




</

## GERMAN PAPER PRINTS RUSSIAN PROCLAMATION

Secret Order Of 1912 Shows Intent To Wage War, Is Claim

(Ostasatische Lloyd War Service)

Berlin, Nov. 11.—The Nord-deutsche Allgemeine Zeitung publishes the Russian order of mobilization of 1912, as mentioned in the Chancellor's speech in the Reichstag, in which the Chancellor stated that Russia's order of mobilization constituted a declaration of war. It reads as follows:

Secret.

The Chief of the Staff of the military district of Warsaw.

Section Quartermaster-General.

Mobilization Department.

No. 2450.

Warsaw, Sept. 30, 1912.

Urgent.

To the commander of the 6th Army Corps.

Modifying all former orders concerning the operating part, I hereby communicate by order of the Commander-in-Chief the following leading points of view: It is ordered from the highest place that the proclamation of mobilization is at the same time the proclamation of war against Germany. The German army is in full readiness for war and will have completed the occupation of the strategical positions in the district of the Masurian Lakes on the 13th day of the mobilization.

All the while German vanguard corps may be able to completely cross the frontier on the 10th day. The armed forces of Russia will be divided into several armies, which are previously destined for simultaneous operations against Germany and Austria-Hungary. The armies previously destined for operations against Germany will be combined into one group, under the command of the Commander-in-Chief, as an army group before the German front.

The second army, to which the Sixth Corps belongs, will be incorporated into a group of armies on the north-western front. The staff of the Commander-in-Chief of the second army resides at Warsaw until the seventh day of the mobilization; later on he resides at Volkovisk.

The general task of the troops on the north-western front, after the concentration is completed, is to march against the armed forces of Germany, with the object of carrying the war into German territory. The task of the second army will be the masking of the mobilization and of the general concentration of the armies. This army, at all events, must maintain in its power the district of Byalistok and Grodno. For this purpose the second army concentrates on the front Sopockin-Lomza.

The order then continues giving detailed instructions about the marching-up, the placing of the divisions, transport, etc. Finally the high political importance of the orders given is pointed out by the words: "Contents of this order are a strict secret of State."

The order is signed by Lieutenant-General Kujjev, Major-General Postovski and Senior-Adjutant Colonel Daler.

The Norddeutsche Allgemeine Zeitung adds:

"This army order of 1912 was not cancelled and was therefore still valid at the beginning of the war in July, 1914. In view of the close cooperation of the Russian and French General Staffs, it was also known to the French Government and through it also to the British, since during the last years before the war permanent relations existed between the French and British General Staffs, which was indicated by the frequent visit of General French to France."

## Karolyi Protests Rule in Austria By German Kaiser



Count Michael Karolyi

London, October 10.—According to despatches from Budapest, Count Tissa, Hungarian Premier is making an unsuccessful attempt to prevent political being given to a speech by Count Michael Karolyi, leader of the Hungarian opposition, in which Karolyi made a vigorous protest against the ascendancy of the German Kaiser over the governments of all the Teutonic powers, especially Austria-Hungary.

Information that I have received from the best sources is that the German Emperor has assumed the role of War Lord not only over his own empire but over Austria-Hungary, Bulgaria and Turkey." Karolyi is said to have asserted. "I know that they have transferred the high military command to the German Emperor.

"This is the most dangerous game we have ever been playing at. It is more dangerous as the German Emperor under the powers vested in him can come forward at once with a fait accompli as regards the time and terms of peace and other vital matters concerning Germany's allies, which might place us in a very awkward situation, for we gave over to Germany all our powers of self-government, our rights as a nation, as soon as the sovereign rights passed out of the hands of our King, who took oath under our constitution to uphold them."

Count Karolyi has long been identified with the movement for Hungarian independence. It was thought at the beginning of the war that he would make an open attempt to rally forces for a Hungarian revolution, but he has remained loyal to Austria.

## JAPAN TOTALLY BARS TRADING WITH ENEMY

Soon To Prohibit Any Business With Austro-Germans In Japan And China

Tokio, November 14.—The obligation to carry out the resolutions of the Economic Conference of Paris was held over to be decided later by the Japanese Government, which has since decided to effect the prohibition of trade with the enemy absolutely during the war. The Department of Agriculture and Commerce is preparing the proclamation and when that is arranged transactions with Germans and Austrians in Japan and China will be absolutely prohibited.

The order is signed by Lieutenant-General Kujjev, Major-General Postovski and Senior-Adjutant Colonel Daler.

The Norddeutsche Allgemeine Zeitung adds:

"This army order of 1912 was not

cancelled and was therefore still

valid at the beginning of the war in

July, 1914. In view of the close

cooperation of the Russian and French

General Staffs, it was also known to

the French Government and through

it also to the British, since during

the last years before the war permanent

relations existed between the French

and British General Staffs, which was

indicated by the frequent visit of

General French to France."

## SHANGHAI-NANKING RAILWAY ABRIDGED TIME TABLE.

Shanghai North To Nanking—Up

(Main Line)

Nanking To Shanghai North—Down

STATIONS.	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23
	Express R.	Local	Slow	Coolie Goods	Fast R.	Local	Slow	Coolie Goods	Fast R.	Local	Slow	Coolie Goods	Fast R.	Local	Slow	Coolie Goods	Fast R.	Local	Slow	Coolie Goods	Fast R.	Local
SHANGHAI NORTH	... dep.	7.55	8.20	9.00	12.50	15.20	8.40	23.00		17.15												
Nanking	..	8.55	9.45	10.35	15.65	17.55	9.15	—		17.50												
Kunshan	..	1.45	2.35	3.25	7.07	8.95	1.55	—														
SOOCHOW	.. dep.	9.41	10.62	11.52	12.08	14.10	17.55	1.01														
WUSIH	.. arr.	10.24	11.11	12.11	15.29	15.45	18.23	2.08														
CHANGCHOW	.. dep.	11.18	12.02	12.45	15.52	18.41	2.10															
TANYANG	.. arr.	12.07	8.00	14.57	16.10	17.41	2.00															
CHINKIANG	.. dep.	12.09	12.08	14.59	16.10	17.43	2.10															
WUSIH	..	12.07	8.00	14.57	16.10	17.41	2.10															
CHANGCHOW	..	11.18	12.02	12.45	15.52	18.41	2.10															
TANYANG	..	12.07	8.00	14.57	16.10	17.41	2.10															
CHINKIANG	.. dep.	12.45	8.55	16.49	17.08	18.22	4.56															
Nanking Ferry	.. arr.	14.10	..	..	..	..	..	..	..													
NANKING	..	14.1K	10.55	17.50	18.25	20.05	8.50															

E. Restaurant Cars

S. Sleeping Cars

\*Connects at Tientsin with the Peking-Mukden and through Siberian Service.

Woosung Forts to Shanghai North—Up

(Branch Line)

Shanghai North to Woosung Forts—Down

WOOSUNG FORTS	21	33	35	37	39	41	43	45	47	SHANGHAI NORTH	22	34	36	38	40	42	44	46	48
WOOSUNG FORTS	7.00	8.20	10.45	13.10	14.40	16.10	18.10	19.40	21.50	SHANGHAI NORTH	4.20	7.40	10.00	12.15	14.00	16.50	19.00	20.50	22.00
KIANGWAN	7.27	8.47	11.15	13.27	15.07	16.37	18.27	20.00	21.87	KIANGWAN	4.30	7.50	10.20	12.40	14.20	16.50	19.20	21.40	23.20
SHANGHAI NORTH	7.35	8.55	11.20	13.46	15.15	16.45	18.45	20.15	22.05	SHANGHAI NORTH	4.30	7.50	10.20	12.40	14.20	16.50	19.20	21.40	23.20

Wooosung Forts

Woosung Forts

Shanghai North to Woosung Forts

Woosung Forts

Woosung Forts

Shanghai North to Woosung Forts

Woosung Forts

# Business and Official Notices

Who put the bull in Oxford?  
Watch this "Ad"  
11631

## EDUCATIONAL

Small Classes in English, Mathematics and other subjects will shortly be held by Foreigner, Graduate in Arts, experienced in teaching Private Pupils, Schools and Colleges: Excellent Testimonials: Time, 7.30/9.00 a.m. and 6.00/9.00 p.m.: Terms Taels 5 per month per subject: Apply, Mr. Mistry, 6 Boundary Terrace. 11363

## ATTENTION

Eider-Down Quilts, All-Wool Blankets, Swiss Lace Curtains, Towels and Sheetings, also Real Harris Tweeds, Donegal Tweeds, Homespuns and Fancy Tweeds are offered at very low prices at H. G. HILL & Co. 129 North Soochow Road (2 doors from General Hospital) 'Phone No. 2240

## KIANGWAN RACES

18th November, 1916.

FIRST SADDLING BELL at 1.00 p.m.

Entrance Tickets: \$1.00 each.

## Special Trains:

12.40 p.m. 1.20 p.m.  
2.00 p.m. 2.10 p.m.

By order,  
Y. J. CHANG,  
Secretary.

International Recreation Club. 11618

## OFFICES TO LET

From 1st October,  
a flat of eight large  
rooms or part thereof,  
of, in Nanking  
Road, close to  
the Bund. Rent  
moderate. For  
further particulars  
apply to Box No.  
370, care of office  
of this paper.

## BILL SMITH

NO NICER DRINK IS KNOWN THAN CRAWFORD'S  
"SPECIAL RESERVE" AND "HIRANO" MINERAL WATER.  
Ask Bill Garner, Quelch & Co. Wine Merchants

## OPTICIAN

Dr. O. D. Rasmussen  
19 Nanking Road.  
Phone 3272

## FURS! FURS!! FURS!!!

for Xmas Presents  
A large assortment of fashionable ready-made Sable, Ermine, Fox and Squirrel Fur Coats, Muffs and Neckwear, etc., and Tiger Skin Rugs.

We also make to order.  
ORIENTAL FUR CO.  
MO CHEE  
102 Szechuan Road.  
(Near Jinkee Road). 11616

## FOR SALE

About 100 lbs. knitting wools, Beehive, etc. Apply to Box No. 114, THE CHINA PRESS.

## The Semambu Rubber Estates, Limited.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that at a Meeting of the Board of Directors held on Monday, 13th November, 1916, it was decided to pay an Interim Dividend of 5 Tael Cents per share on the Capital of the Company, on Friday, 1st December, 1916, to shareholders on record on that date. The Transfer Books of the Company will be closed from Monday, 20th November, to Friday, 1st December, 1916, both days inclusive.

By Order of the Board of Directors.  
R. N. TRUMAN & CO.,  
General Managers.  
Dated 14th November, 1916.  
13 Nanking Road, Shanghai. 11670

## The Batu Anam (Jehore) Rubber Estates, Limited

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that at a Meeting of the Board of Directors held on Monday, 13th November, 1916, it was decided to pay an Interim Dividend of 5 Tael Cents per share on the Capital of the Company, on Friday, 1st December, 1916, to shareholders on record on that date. The Transfer Books of the Company will be closed from Monday, 20th November, to Friday, 1st December, 1916, both days inclusive.

By Order of the Board of Directors.  
R. N. TRUMAN & CO.,  
General Managers.  
Dated 14th November, 1916.  
13 Nanking Road, Shanghai. 11671

The Shanghai Chemical Laboratory  
No. 4 Canton Road

## HARDWARE METALS AND SUNDRIES

Zung Lee & Sons  
(Est. 1895, W. Z. Zee & Sons)  
SHANGHAI

## OVERSEAS TRADING CO. OF CALIFORNIA

IMPORTERS OF AMERICAN PRODUCTS  
Representing  
WELLMAN, PECK & COMPANY  
(Wholesale Grocers and Coffee Dealers)  
San Francisco, California  
Telephone No. 930. Address: 8a Peking Road. 11577

## NOTICE OF REMOVAL

KNAPP & BAXTER, INC., beg to announce that they have moved from the 3rd and 4th floors of No. 6 Kiukiang Road, to their new offices on the 5th floor of the same building.

## THE TIENSIN-PUKOW RAILWAY ADMINISTRATION

Notification No. 255 (034/4).  
BY ORDER OF THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS:  
Mr. Wong Chia Chien has been appointed Managing Director of the Tientsin-Pukow Railway Administration in place of the undersigned Managing Director.  
Mr. Wong Chia Chien assumes duty on November 10th, 1916.  
Tientsin, November 9th, 1916.  
(sd) C. L. WONG, (sd) W. Y. SHENG,  
Managing Director. Asst. Managing Director.  
I have been appointed Managing Director of the Tientsin-Pukow Railway Administration and have taken over the management on November 10, 1916.  
(sd) WONG CHIA CHIEN, Managing Director. 11665

## CORPORATION SEALS AND LETTER-HEAD EMBOSSE

Interchangeable Dies  
\$18.50 to \$25.00 Mex.  
THE OFFICE APPLIANCE CO.  
4 CANTON ROAD, SHANGHAI.

## Winter Overcoats New American Styles and American Patterns Business and Evening Clothes

THOM SHING  
G19 Tiendong Road, Hongkew

## Sam Joe & Co.

General Storekeepers, Grocers,  
Wine and Spirit Merchants.

Our goods are always absolutely  
fresh, being imported weekly  
from well-known manufacturers.

"American" fresh fruit always  
in stock

Prices very moderate  
Prompt attention given to  
all orders

Orders from outports and the  
interior are carefully packed,  
and all breakages will be  
promptly made good.

All kinds of Chinese and Japanese  
coal sold by us also.

A1114 Broadway  
Telephone No. 1096.  
SHANGHAI

## M. CHING CHONG

Proprietor, Yeh Mei-Ching  
Hardware and Metal Merchants  
Government Contractors

Materials of every description  
for Engineering  
Naval and Marine Stores always  
in stock

Our entire stock is from well-known  
manufacturers, and our  
prices are moderate

Sole Agent for  
The Chee Hsin Cement Co., Ltd.

For further information, please  
apply to—  
66-69 North Soochow Road,  
Shanghai.

Tel. Gen. office No. 2971  
Tel. Pri. office No. 4885

## Classified Advertisements

2 cents a Word (Minimum Charge 40 cents)

All Advertisements must  
be Prepaid

Replies must be  
called for

## APARTMENTS

### WINDSOR HOUSE

14-15 Quinsan Gardens

Front room, with bath-  
room and verandah  
attached, to let.

Tel. 3482 9408

## SITUATIONS WANTED

YOUNG, experienced Chinese  
will do extra work, typing,  
translating or bookkeeping, in afternoons. Apply to Box 76, THE CHINA PRESS.

11532

WANTED position, by specialist  
exporter, with solid references,  
using French, English, Russian and  
Japanese languages fluently. Neutral  
firms preferred. Apply to Box 103, THE CHINA PRESS.

11605 N 17

AN English young lady, with five  
years' experience in Schools in  
England, wishes position in mission  
or Government school. Apply to  
No. 4237, 10 Woosung Road.

11609 N 17

## TO LET

CENTRAL. Large and small  
rooms: bathrooms attached. Quiet  
comfort. Excellent cooking, very  
moderate terms. Apply to Box  
368, THE CHINA PRESS. 11282

WELL-FURNISHED bedroom,  
with bathroom, to let in Kiukiang  
Road. Moderate rental. Apply to  
Box 128, THE CHINA PRESS.

11668 N 17

WELL-furnished front room, with  
small room, bathroom attached,  
with board. Suitable married  
couple or bachelors. Melbourne  
House, 12a Quinsan Gardens.

11668 N 17

6 and 7 Quinsan Gardens, large  
front room, with bathroom and  
verandah attached. Table excellent,  
service good.

11668 N 19

TO LET: Very desirable offices  
in a new building near the Bund.  
Apply to Box 124, THE CHINA  
PRESS.

11662 N 21

NICELY furnished bedroom, with  
bathroom and verandah, to let in  
English home. Also furnished  
attic. Apply 57 Range Road.

11654 N 17

TO LET, room with bathroom and  
verandah. Apply to 45 Bubbling  
Well Road.

11646 N 18

## MISCELLANEOUS

AMERICAN lady wishes to  
teach Chinese ladies (with or  
without English), cooking,  
housekeeping, care of children,  
etc. Apply to Box 111, THE CHINA  
PRESS.

11622-N 18

## TRANSLATIONS

TRANSLATOR, who has consider-  
able experience in legal, con-  
sulate, syndicate, journalistic, com-  
mercial and official translation  
work, undertakes translation in  
English and Chinese of agreements,  
petitions, letters, legal documents,  
advertisements, and commercial  
documents, etc. Please apply to  
Chang Nich-yun, c/o 1a Peking  
Road, or P.D., 159 Haining Road,  
opposite West End Lane.

11646 N 19

## EDUCATIONAL

EXPERIENCED Chinese  
teacher is open to give Man-  
darin lessons in morning and  
evening. Apply to Box 118,  
THE CHINA PRESS. M 8

WANTED, Pupils for Drawing  
and Painting, by a certified  
lady teacher. Moderate terms.  
Address to Box 119, THE CHINA  
PRESS.

11646 N 19

## Exchange and Mart

FORD touring motor-car (second-  
hand) for sale, recently fitted with  
new tyres, price Tls. 660 or offer.  
Apply to Box 121, THE CHINA  
PRESS.

11648 N 16

WANTED, a first-class  
Victrola, with records, in  
perfect condition. Apply to  
Box 116, THE CHINA PRESS,  
giving list of records.

11635 N 17

## HOUSES WANTED

WANTED, a foreign house, on  
3/7 mows, detached, with tennis,  
garage, etc. Apply to Box 127,  
THE CHINA PRESS.

11669 N 18

FOR SALE, Hotchkiss motor-car,  
6-cylinder, 7-seater limousine,  
in perfect condition. Newly-painted  
and upholstered. Equipment com-  
plete, including head, side and tail-  
lights, horn and speedometer. An  
excellent, closed family-car for the  
cold season. For particulars as to  
price and demonstration apply to  
the Central Garage Co., Ltd., 2a  
Jinkee Road.

11516 T F.